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WASHINGTON.

PINCHBACK'S REJECTION PROBABLY SETTLED UPON.

REPORT OF A BARGAIN BETWEEN CASEY AND THE NEW-ORLEANS DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—ITS EVIDENT UNTRUTH—WHAT PINCHBACK WILL DO IF REJECTED—THE VOTE ON HIS ADMISSION TO BE TAKEN TO-MORROW—ANDY JOHNSON WILL NOT SPEAK ON THE MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The report that a bargain has been made at New-Orleans between the friends of Collector Casey and a number of Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature, in which the Democrats agree to support Casey for the Senate if he will secure Pinchback's rejection, is denied by Collector Casey. He repeats the statement published last Thursdry in THE TIMES dispatches, that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Senate. It is not even probable that the Democrats of Louisiana, with a prospect of obtaining a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot through the House Committee now in session at New-York, and the reasonable certainty of Pinchback's rejection on Tuesday, would be bargaining with Casey, who is utterly powerless to do what is proposed for him in the alleged bargain. If the Democrats, under the terms of the Wheeler compromise, obtain a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, which is very doubtful, they will select a Senator from their own party. The Democrats expect to have the Senator and talk of nominating Mr. Zacharie. Pinchback says that in any event Casey cannot be elected. Should Pinchback be rejected on Tuesday, he will return at once to New-Orleans, and upon learning that he cannot be elected, will devote himself to prevent the election of any Republican who opposed his admission, and among those he classes Casey. Whatever following Pinchback may have in the Legislature will be carried over to a Conservative rather than given to Casey. Pinchback says the bargain spoken of is possible, but he has had no information of it. He maintains telegraphic correspondence with New-Orleans, and would be informed if such a bargain had been entered into. The Senate will vote on the question of his admission on Tuesday. The first vote will be on the amendment to Senator Morton's resolution, proposed by Senator Edmunds, which is to insert the word "not." Andrew Johnson has concluded not to speak on the matter. He thinks the case is so completely made out against Pinckback that further debate is unnecessary. The fate of the resolution has been considered to be in doubt, but within the last two or three days the probability of Pinchback's defeat seems increased. It is stated that Gen. Burnside will vote for the amendment which refuses him admission. Mr. Alcorn is said to have changed his mind since he voted against Pinchback in committee, and is now counted in his favor.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK—DISAGREEABLE POSITION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners to settle the affairs of the Freedman's Savings Bank are not likely to be relieved of their trust, nor is it believed the Secretary of the Treasury has any power to appoint another commission without authority from Congress. Mr. Creswell and his associates thus find themselves in a disagreeable position, having insufficient power to do their duty by the creditors of the bank, or at least provide most favorably and speedily for their interests. It is barely possible that the examination of the law under which they were appointed, now in progress at the Department of Justice, may reveal some means by which they can surrender the trust, but otherwise they will be compelled to continue in the position of Commissioners. The settlement of the affairs of the bank, under existing laws, wil require several years.

SLEEPY LEGISLATION AND THE CONSEQUENCE.

The amendment of the Postal laws, by which the postage on transient printed matter was doubled, was moved and pressed in the Senate by Mr. Hamlin. The amendment is in the following words: "That section 8, of the act approved June 23, 1874, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes, be and the same is hereby amended as follows: Insert the word 'ounce' in lieu of the words 'two ounces.'" The whole debate occupies about one column of the *Record*. The section 8 to be amended was not read or explained, and several Senators say they had no thought that it had any application except to packages of merchandise. It was not understood at the Post Office Department that the proposition to change the rate of postage would include transient newspapers and printed matter. Mr. Hamlin, in his brief explanation of the amendment, gave no intimation of any such purpose. Mr. Sargent and Mr. West, who were the only Senators participating in the debate besides Mr. Hamlin, both opposed the amendment, but evidently had no idea of the sweeping changes it would effect. The amendment was agreed to in the House without a word of opposition. Indeed, members had become too sleepy to object to anything, for it came up in the last hours of the last night of the session. It seems hardly possible that Mr. Hamlin could himself have known clearly what he was proposing. At least it is not fair to impute any concealment to him till he has had an opportunity to explain his own action. He ought to have understood the scope of his amendment, but he may have taken the language of it in good faith from some other person. As the case stands on the record, however, there seems to be a necessity for further remarks by the Senator from Maine.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

It is expected that the appointments of the members of the new Examination Board in the Treasury Department will include, with the head of the bureau in which there is a vacancy to be filled, the Chief Clerk of the department, Mr. Averill, and the Appointment Clerk, Mr. Adams. It is intended that the examinations shall be made in good faith, and they will be something more than a meaningless formality by which the law used to be regarded as complied with.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW FEATURE IN THE INDIAN POLICY.

A new feature is added to the Indian policy, namely: In distributing the supplies and annuities the agent is directed to require all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to perform service upon the reservation for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe at a reasonable rate to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered. The allowances to be provided for such Indians is to be distributed to them only upon condition of the performance of labor. The object is to make the Indians self-supporting. Congress incorporated in the Indian Appropriation bill a section providing that hereafter no purchase of goods, supplies, or farming implements, or any other article whatsoever, the cost of which shall exceed $1,000, shall be paid for from the money appropriated unless the same shall have been previously advertised and contracted for.

DIPLOMATIC.

Although the credentials of Minister Cushing to the new Government of Spain were signed by the President on the 6th of February, they were not presented to King Alfonso as a formal recognition of his ascension to the throne until the 11th of March. The first Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Washington, Señor Potestad, will soon visit Spain with his family on a leave of absence.

THE PORT JERVIS ICE GORGE.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BURNING NAPHTHA A FAILURE—THE BLASTING WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY—A FIFTY-POUND CHARGE TO BE EXPLODED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Sunday, March 14, 1875.

The naphtha experiments on the ice gorge at this place were to-day tried by Mr. Cheesebrough, who so generously donated twenty-five barrels of that combustible for the purpose. Up to the trial he was sanguine of its success, but the first attempt proved that the idea of burning a channel through the ice was entirely futile. Several barrels of the naphtha were burned, but the effect on the ice was barely noticeable. From 1,500 to 2,000 people gathered on the ice and along the shores to witness the experiments. By the blowing out of the heads of two or three of the burning brrrels several people narrowly escaped serious burning from the scattering of the fluid. A vote of thanks is to be given Mr. Cheesebrough to-morrow by the Trustees of the place for his kindness in presenting the naphtha and superintending the experiment.

The blasting with nitro-glycerine will be resumed. The channel has been opened to the grand dam in the gorge, and to-morrow a fifty-pound charge is to be exploded in the centre of the arch that indicates its presence. After that three other very heavy blasts are to be made simultaneously. These blasts, it is expected, will make such an opening in the wall of ice, that a few others made when the water reaches a height of three or four feet above the present mark, will start the main part of the gorge and communicate the movement to the whole body.

It is very warm and cloudy, but no rain has as yet fallen.

THE BLACK HILLS.

RETURN OF ANOTHER PARTY BRINGING GLOWING REPORTS OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, March 13.—Four more of the Black Hills miners, named Warren, McDonald, Williams, and Thomas, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day, they having walked from the stockade, eight miles from Harney's Peak, in seven days. They bring fine specimens of gold-dust with them. Warren has some that he washed out of two pans of dirt lifted just below the surface, and among which there were grass-roots. He says they only dug down to the bed of the rock. In one place the water was so plentiful that part of the time they worked waist deep in it. He thinks that with pumps and hydraulic machinery $100 per day to each man could be made. He also brings with him specimens of silver which, old miners state, will yield $2,000 to the ton, and say it is the purest they ever saw. He will bring here these specimens of silver ore to be assayed. He has also with him fine specimens of plumbago, lead, and copper, and says there is more gypsum in the Black Hills than ten railroads could haul away in fifty years. He claims also that there are tin mines there. The party leaves for Cheyenne to-morrow, their object being to get provisions, machinery, and tools, and recruit their number by as many as possible, after which they will return from here, the route from this place being, they say, the only practical one, and much nearer than from Sioux City, with the additional advantage of good roads. They report no trouble in crossing the streams, or in finding good water and camping-ground every night. They say the distance can be walked easily in five days. The railroads have reduced the fare one-third from Chicago to Cheyenne to parties going to the Black Hills. Many strangers are now here who, it is supposed, are bound for the new El Dorado, notwithstanding the orders from the Government prohibiting parties from going. Persons just arrived from the Indian Agency state that the Indians are anxious to sell to the Government their right to the Black Hills country, but do not propose to give it up without being paid for it.

THE YELLOW-FEVER EPIDEMIC.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Dr. Frank W. Reilly, Surgeon United States Marine Hospital service, has, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate, through instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, prepared a report on the yellow-fever epidemic of 1873, as it prevailed at the various ports of the United States. It is therein stated that from the month of February, 1873, until the 21st of November of the same year, there occurred 3,769 deaths from malignant or epidemic cholera. During the same period each year there occurred in round numbers 21,000 deaths from diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera infantum. From the date of the first case, May 23, to the date of the last case, Nov. 29, 1873, there occurred 3,349 deaths from specific or epidemic yellow fever. During the same period each year there occurred from the group of malarial fevers an aggregate of 8,500 deaths. The last preceding epidemic appearance of yellow fever was in 1867, and from its subsidence up to the close of 1872 there had been an aggregate of 970 deaths from this cause, but during the same period there had been an aggregate of over 50,000 deaths from the malarial fevers. There had been no epidemic cholera in the country for the six years previous, but during that period the group of diseases most resembling it carried off not less than 125,000 persons, and year by year such more or less preventable diseases as small-pox, scarlet fever, typhus, enteric fever, and consumption are the causes of a tolerably constant average of over 100,000 deaths per annum. The report states that absolutely nothing has been learned of the cause of the disease, the question of its earthly origin, or of its importation into the Gulf States from adjacent countries in the same latitude and under the same climatic conditions. Specific modes of prevention, and of limitation remain as vague and inept, medical opinion is as confused and conflicting, and medical skill as baffled as before. That yellow fever failed to become epidemic in New-York the past season, that it is not epidemic every season, is due, probably, first, to the want of favoring conditions in the season itself, and, second, to the efficiency of its Board of Health, but certainly not the want of a supply of causes furnished by land from other ports.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE—EARLY SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 14.—A settlement of the long continued strike in this city now seems probable. The spinners, weavers, card-room hands, slashers, and spoolers, in convention last night having resolved that they would return to work within twenty-four hours, provided the manufacturers will guarantee that on the 1st of April they will concede the ten per cent. asked for. This resolution is signed by all the Unions, and it remains for the employers to accept the proposal, which, it is claimed they will do.

FALL OF A BUILDING—A BOY KILLED.

READING, Penn., March 14.—This afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, the cornice and shedding of the North-eastern Market-house, at the corner of Ninth and Buttonwood streets, being overweighted with snow and ice, fell with a terrific crash, and fatally injured a little boy named Frank Apffel. Another boy, named Andrew H. Smith, was seriously, and his brother, William Smith, slightly injured. A young lady named Saylor was also caught by the falling mass, but escaped injury.

PROPERTY DAMAGED BY ICE IN BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—The wharf and club-house of the Boston Yacht Club, at South Boston, were badly damaged by outgoing ice this afternoon. The wharf was almost entirely carried away, and the club-house will probably go before morning. The loss is above $6,000.

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

THE COMING APRIL ELECTION IN THE WOLVERINE STATE.

THE BIENNIAL SPRING ELECTION—OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN—THE OPPOSING CANDIDATES AND THE CHARACTER OF THE CAMPAIGN—ITS PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Wednesday, March 10, 1875.

Michigan holds its biennial Spring election on the 5th of April, choosing at that time two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University in the State at large, the Judges of the twenty Circuit Courts of the State by districts, Superintendents of Schools in all the thoroughly organized counties, and a full complement of township officers. No Spring election in years has aroused the interest that pertains to this, as the unexpectedly close result of last Fall's contest has stimulated the opposition to an unusually active campaign now with a view of at least retaining their gains, and has also aroused the Republicans to the necessity of consolidating their strength and taking measures to retrieve their impaired advantage. All the State tickets are now in the field, and the shape of the pending struggle is thus clearly defined.

Two Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen next month, and Benjamin F. Graves, of Battle Creek, the present Chief Justice, (holding that position as the senior member of the Court,) has been renominated by both parties for the full term of eight years from the 1st of January proximo. Judge Graves has held the position for one term, and had ranked before 1868 for some years as one of the foremost Circuit Judges in Michigan. He is an able lawyer and a man of the purest character, and his high repute as a judicial officer is shown by the fact that both parties have united in placing him at the head of their State tickets. He is about fifty years of age, but still in his physical and intellectual prime.

The election of Judge Christiancy to the Senate in Mr. Chandler's stead has left a vacancy to be filled on the Supreme Bench, his term not expiring until the close of 1881. For this position regular party nominations have been made. The Republican candidate is Isaac Marston, of Bay City, one of the most brilliant men in the State. He is about thirty-five years of age, but has fully earned a rank among the foremost of Michigan's lawyers. He is an Irishman by birth, and thoroughly self-made. To native quickness of intellect and unusual powers of application he has added studious habits, a taste for legal pursuits, and purity of life, with the result of a career of surprising success. Some years ago he served a short term in the Legislature, and in 1873 he was appointed by Gov. Bagley Attorney General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Byron D. Ball. The business of that important office had been for years neglected, and its files were clogged with unadjusted claims and pending suits, great in number, and many of no slight antiquity. Mr. Marston attacked the public business with characteristic energy, and did more work in a few months than his predecessors had accomplished in years. At the close of his brief term he left "a cleared deck," while the State had been largely the gainer by his labors, and he had won the general admiration of the Bench and Bar by the ability with which he had represented the Commonwealth in all causes that had come before the courts for action. His friends urged his renomination at the Republican State Convention last Fall, but this movement failed, through the fact that the State Treasurership and the Auditor Generalship had already been conferred upon gentlemen in his portion of the State. The "locality" cry was foolishly but effectually used to prevent his reelection. This Spring the judicial nomination was conferred upon him by a very large majority of the party convention, and his personal popularity and his fine talents have aroused an unusual enthusiasm in his behalf, especially among the younger members of the party. The only objection that can be advanced against him is his age, though he is but a year or two younger than was Judge Cooley at the time of his first election as an Associate Justice.

The Democratic candidate against Mr. Marston is Lyman D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, a gentleman of excellent private character, of more than usual culture, and of good professional standing. He has been long prominent in the Democratic Party, and has been elected by that organization to the State Senate and other minor positions in the past. He has always been known as a strong partisan.

Two Regents of the State University are to be chosen for terms of eight years, and the Republican Convention selected its candidates from the Alumni of that institution. They are Samuel S. Walker, the leading banker of St. John's, and a member of the present House of Representatives, and Byron M. Cutcheon, of Manistee, a gentleman who won prominence as a soldier, and has held a number of positions of local importance in the north-western portion of the State. Both these gentlemen are young men of cultivation and public spirit. The Democratic candidates against them are personally unobjectionable, and are both "veterans" in that party. They are Peter White, the leading Marquette banker, and the present State Senator from the Upper Peninsula, and Samuel T. Douglass, of this city, a lawyer of long-established prominence at the Detroit bar.

A State ticket has been nominated by the Prohibitionists, who usually poll a few hundred votes, and, as originally constituted, was as follows: For Judges, John Moore, of Saginaw, and (to fill vacancy) Randolph Strickland, of St. John's; for Regents, A. L. Chubb, of Grand Rapids, and A. J. Sawyer, of Monroe. One or two of these gentlemen are not in sympathy with this movement, however, and it will probably amount to less than usual. A few politicians still keep up a "Reform" organization, and it has held a State Convention at which a handful of delegates indorsed the Democratic ticket.

The action of the Democrats in placing Judge Graves at the head of their ticket was intended by them to furnish "capital" for Mr. Norris' benefit, in the form of a campaign cry of a "non-partisan judiciary," but this device has been too transparent, and they will reap little or no advantage from it. The State contest will be a strictly party one, and as both tickets are strong, it will largely turn on the general issues between the Republican and Democratic organizations. We expect a decisive victory, by a majority decidedly larger than that given to Gov. Bagley last fall, and rising to the usual average of our Spring elections—from fifteen to twenty-five thousand. The Republican Party has recovered from its demoralization of last year, and this Spring is not staggering under the burdens which weighed it down in November. Neither did the Senatorial contest lead to any party rupture. Mr. Chandler's friends, after their first bitter feeling of disappointment was passed, made no attempt (with only rare exceptions) to proscribe his opponents, and the anti-Chandler Republicans remain in full party fellowship. The single Republican Senator (J. H. Jones, of Branch) who voted for Judge Christiancy is Chairman of the important Committee on State Affairs; and of the anti-Chandler Representatives, Mr. Parker is at the head of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Briggs of that on Apportionment, and Mr. Taylor of that on the State University. The party is united, and, as the sporting men say, "in good form."

The contests for the twenty Circuit Judges will be non-partisan thoroughly. In six circuits thus far all parties have renominated the present incumbents, and in three there are three candidates in the field. In but few of them will there be strict party contests. The law creating the County Superintendency of Schools will certainly be modified materially before election, and no special importance attaches to this part of the contest. The new Boards of Supervisors will, however, be called upon to make the quinquennial reapportionment of representative districts in the counties, and this important matter (the choice of the next United States Senator may depend upon it) will cause the party managers to watch with unusual interest the struggle over these offices in the townships. At present the Republicans have a majority of the Supervisors in forty-three counties and the opposition in twelve, while in four counties these boards are evenly divided.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A HOTEL BURNED—TWO BOARDERS AND TWO SERVANTS BURNED TO DEATH.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 14.—The Davis House, a large three-story wooden building, was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. Most of the furniture and the personal effects of the boarders were burned, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants of the building escaped with great difficulty. Julia Kelley, an employe, was taken from the second story, but was dead when found, or died soon after. The charred bodies of Hector Skiner and C. Smith, boarders, and Margaret Walton, an employe, were found in the ruins this morning. The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was also burned out, the instruments being saved. The total loss is about $13,000, with an insurance of $9,000.

OTHER FIRES.

The fire which occurred at midnight on Saturday in the Hampden Hall building, Springfield, Mass., owned by the Five Cent Savings Bank, damaged the stock of J. W. Dann, boot and shoe dealer, to the amount of $2,000; L. Gribbie's stock of hair goods, in the adjoining store, was badly damaged by water. Dann is insured for $3,500 in the London Globe; Gribbie for $2,000 in the Gloucester and the Citizens', of Newark. The insurance on the building, about $2,000 only, is placed in the Equitable, Firemen's Fund, and Old Hartford and the Security.

During a thunder-storm yesterday morning in Pittsburg, a 10,000 barrel tank of oil at the Riverside refinery, owned by Elkins & Flick, was struck by lightning and the oil burned, together with two cars on the Allegheny Valley Railroad track, containing about 500 barrels of benzine; total loss about $20,000, nearly covered by insurance in Wheeling, Pittsburg, and Eastern companies.

A fire on Saturday night at Williams' ship chandlery, Philadelphia, caused a loss of about $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance as follows: Royal, $10,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Fame, $2,500; Anthracite, $5,000; Phœnix, $5,000; Mellville, $2,500; Trade Chamber of New-Jersey, $3,500.

Last evening a fire took place in the three-story brick building of the Iron-clad Can Company, No. 83 Millin street, Brooklyn, owned by Messrs. Soloman & Defrees, causing damage to the stock of $7,500, partly insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,500.

The schooner Westmoreland, of Philadelphia, was slightly damaged by fire in the forecastle on Saturday evening at Providence, R. I.

A fire in the central portion of the town of Wellfleet, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed three buildings. Loss, $7,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Hoff, a prominent banker of Reading, Penn., died yesterday, aged seventy years.

Ex-Sheriff Gernant, of Berks County, Penn., died yesterday at his residence in that county in the ninety-second year of his age.

J. Hayes Russell has been arrested in Philadelphia as a fugitive from Washington, D. C., where it is said he is charged with embezzlement.

Frederick Neischt, a Prussian sailor, aged fifty-five years, committed suicide in Providence, R. I., yesterday morning, on account of unrequited affection.

On Saturday night a man named Dixon was shot and killed in a quarrel at the Mine Hill Colliery, near Minersville, Penn., by some person not yet known.

George S. Eisman, a butter dealer, residing at No. 644 Pennsylvania avenue, Baltimore, Md., committed suicide on Saturday night by hanging. Cause said to be intemperance.

On Saturday night, at a ball at Breneizer's Hall, in Reading, Penn., a young man named Frank was stabbed by a young married woman named Kline. Frank is seriously injured.

The steamer Samarea, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Saturday night, took out the largest cargo ever carried from that port. One portion of it was 1,300,000 pounds of bacon.

At 5 P. M. yesterday Alfred Myers, aged seventeen, residing near Frankford, Penn., while working on the track of the Trenton Railroad at Orthodox street, was run over by a train and almost instantly killed.

A young mechanic, Dewitt C. Wilbury, committed suicide in Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday evening, by taking an overdose of chloral hydrate. He lived but twenty minutes after he had swallowed it. Temporary insanity is given as the cause of the act.

Richard W. Mullen, Collector of Customs at Brashear, La., a Knight Templar, ex-officer of a marine regiment, and said to have been one of the original discoverers of gold in Australia, died in New-Orleans on Saturday night, from an overdose of laudanum.

In a dispatch from Philadelphia dated 12th inst., by a typographical error, the Pennsylvania Insurance company was made to figure as being in a weak condition. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Pennsylvania is one of the strongest insurance companies in the country.

Two boys named George Selb and Wesley Goodenough were playing with a revolver in Burlington, N. J., when the former, not knowing the weapon was loaded, pointing it at the latter, said, "Your money or your life," and discharged it, the ball entering Goodenough's head above the eye, causing a dangerous wound.

THE SEALING FLEET FROZEN IN AT ST. ST. JOHNS, N. F.

HALIFAX, March 14.—By the latest accounts no sailing vessels or steamers had left St. Johns, Newfoundland, for seal fishing, the harbor being frozen over. March 5 is the date allowed sailing vessels by law, and March 10 for steamers. The harbor was never before known to be frozen sufficiently to prevent steamers leaving. The steamer Alpha, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, arrived to-night. She reports nothing of importance from those places. The brig Talbot, from New-York, arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, March 1, having been delayed by ice.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 14.—The *Commercial's* Huntington, West Va., special says at Colton Hill, West Va., this morning Peter King, Buck McGuire, G. B. Hazlett, John Thackeray, and Hugh Swope were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff in New River. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—While the prisoners in jail were taking there daily exercise in the rotunda of the building this morning eleven of them climbed over the wire grating, some thirty feet high, which divides the rotunda from a corridor, and escaped. Only one of them has been recaptured.

ALBANY.

THE "REMEDY BILLS" AND THE CANAL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

GOV. TILDEN AND HIS FRIENDS IN THE LEGISLATURE ON THE WAR-PATH—A SHARP STRUGGLE IN PROSPECT—AN ASSAULT TO BE MADE ON THE CORRUPT CANAL CABAL—WHERE THE "REMEDY BILLS" MAY BE FIRST EMPLOYED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 14, 1875.

The past week has been the most important, and in its results, as to the kind of work accomplished, the most varied and peculiar of the legislative session of 1875 up to the present time, and has served also to indicate the quality of the doings by which the session will be characterized at its close. There is no opinion formed anywhere as to when the Legislature will adjourn, at least none worthy of any particular consideration, but so far as surmises may be held to amount to anything, there is every liklihood that both Houses will be at work close up, if not subsequent to the 1st day of May. There are those, too, who are sanguine that no adjournment will be reached before the 10th or 12th of May. In the Assembly, during the week just closed, there was more work of a positive kind accomplished than in any two or even three preceding weeks since the organization of the House. The business covered four day and three night sessions, and it was only on Monday night and for half an hour on Friday that miscellaneous business was reached at all, the remainder of the time each day and night being devoted to the Stevens contempt case, to "general orders," the consideration and perfection of bills in Committee of the Whole, and to the third reading or passage of bills.

THE FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The prominent features of the business transacted were, first, the Stevens contempt case, prominent in itself both by the rarity of such proceedings in this State and by the stupidity which marked its conduct from beginning to close. The Legislature has voted itself to be worth pay at the rate of $15 a day, and the salaries of the employes and attachés of the House make up not less than $500 a day, or a total of $3,420 for the mere item of salaries in the Assembly. An hour of the Tuesday night's session, and the whole of the time on Wednesday, was occupied with the great contempt case, so that it will be seen that at the ratio of compensation which the members deem themselves and their attachés capable of earning, the trial of C. Adams Stevens and his acquittal, after he had acknowledged on the floor all the contemptuous conduct with which he was charged, costs the State not far from $5,000. Considering the way in which the management of the affair developed Democratic ignorance, and led this "responsible majority" to stultify itself by adopting a resolution adjudging Stevens guilty of "alleged contempt," Republicans may consider the experiment and the results attained well worth the money.

THE PUBLIC REMEDY BILLS.

Most important of the week's work to the general public, perhaps, was the completion, on Friday, of the laws providing for the punishment of official peculation, fraud, and malversation, and this entirely outside of any political or party consideration. These laws will be a bulwark of strength to the people of this State, and will do more effective work as preventives than in the punishment of official corruption. No more terrible menace could be made against the aspirations and machinations of future cliques, rings, political leaders, or individual officers of cities, counties, or the State than that which was interposed on Friday last when Gov. Tilden signed the last of these three measures. The lively interest which Gov. Tilden, Charles O'Conor, and a few other leading gentlemen took in the framing of these laws, and the quiet and effective influence which they exerted to secure their prompt passage, give ample assurance that they were not enacted as a clap-trap measure to meet a popular desire, but rather that they are to be put in force to meet some public emergency and thwart some current or existing wrong. From people who are in confidential relations with the Governor on these questions I have heard hints which justify the belief that these new laws will be put into operation before many weeks in the exposure and punishment of wrongs and frauds in the Canal Department in relation to the contracts made therewith.

THE EXPECTED CANAL EXPOSURE.

There are some thousands of people in this State who for years have been accustomed to the cry of the influence and corruptions of the Canal Ring, but so few facts have ever been developed in relation thereto that most people have been led to believe that it was simply an expedient to force action on certain questions, or to obtain assent to certain propositions from those who may be reasonably regarded as the "outs." That there is a Canal Ring, and that it is as "close" a corporation as any cabal that was ever organized, is beyond a question of doubt, notwithstanding there are members of this Legislature, who know all about every move in the department and out of it, who will on the floor of this Assembly deny most emphatically that such a clique exists. These men are considered, and justly too, to be authorities on all matters of canal management; and I might add of canal mismanagement, also; but they will never outside of their own conclave tell the truth or admit it. It is not a little curious, too, to observe that so powerful is this combination that they preserve their Democratic character through whatever political changes the State at large may pass. In Fenton's term as Governor, the canal harpies were a select coterie of Democrats exerting large political and pecuniary influence, and hailing from the central and northern counties of the State. When Hoffman succeeded to the Executive chair the "Ring" held its own, and when he passed out to admit as his successor one of the most able and upright Governors by whom the State was ever honored, the cabal maintained the same silent and to others inaccessible position of power. Gov. Dix gave way in turn for Gov. Tilden, and yet there is no material change in the *personnel* or the politics of this hitherto invulnerable body of patriots.

Within a recent period Gov. Tilden has had his attention fixed by irrefragable evidence on certain facts and conditions existing with relation to the canals and the abuses of the canal contract system. The facts and figures demonstrating fraud and misfeasance were submitted to him. Later he made personal investigation and inquiry into other facts and circumstances for his personal satisfaction and conviction, and he is now understood to be engaged in the preparation of a special message on the subject, which will be forwarded to the Legislature at an early day, very probably during the present week. The presentation made by the Governor will be appropriately supplemented by other proofs to be submitted from various sources, some of which I have already seen, but which I am not at liberty to use at present. On the whole there is every likelihood that the present Legislature will be the theatre, ere long, of one of the bitterest contests that has been witnessed in the State for many years. It will develop the Canal Ring and a large element in the majority side as one wing of the conflicting force, and the Governor, with the elements lately arrayed against the Costigan bill, on the other. It is just likely that there will be this difference, however—and a highly important one, it will be conceded—that the Governor will probably be supported by the Tammany delegation in the coming struggle. It is said that John Kelly has tendered the support of his merry men in the Assembly on this question, on the condition that the Governor follow a certain course in relation to the removals from office in New-York City of certain officers and Commissioners. What the Governor's course may be in such a compromise as this offer on Kelly's part involves, it is difficult to predict.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS' SERVICES IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

LONDON, March 14.—Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey continued their revival services at Agricultural Hall, Islington, to-day. The attendance was immense. It is estimated that 17,000 women were present at the afternoon meeting, and in the evening 20,000 men were assembled.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED GERMAN NOTE ABOUT PAPAL EXEMPTION FROM OBLIGATIONS OF LAW.

ROME, March 14.—An official denial is given to the statement in a special dispatch to the London *Times* of March 11, that Germany had sent a note to Italy asking whether she would continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law while he used the liberty for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

THE VATICAN DECREES.

A BRIEF FROM THE POPE TO THE GERMAN EPISCOPATE.

LONDON, March 15.—A Papal brief, in answer to the address of the German Episcopate, is published. It declares that the Vatican Decrees contains nothing which alters the relations of the Pope and Roman Catholics, or which can afford a pretext for further oppressing the Church and interfering with the election of the next Pope. It indorses the statements made by the Bishops that judgment as to the valadity of a papal election appertains to the Church alone, and concludes by urging the Bishops to continue to resist and expose error.

THE AMERICAN CARDINALATE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE TO CONFER THE "BERRETTA" ON ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

ROME, March 14.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has been designated by the Vatican to confer the *berretta* on Archbishop McCloskey, who will receive the other insignia of the Cardinalate when he visits Rome. Roncetti, the delegate sent to notify the Archbishop of New-York of his appointment, is also charged with a mission from the Propaganda in regard to new dioceses in the United States.

GERMANY.

AN EX-EDITOR SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

BERLIN, March 14.—Herr Kosiolek, formerly editor of the *Germania*, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He has fled from Germany.

CAVALRY HORSES FOR FRANCE STOPPED IN BERLIN.

LONDON, March 15—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Berlin says a large consignment of horses purchased by French dealers in East Prussia was recently stopped *in transitu* at the Berlin depot.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 15—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased in the North-west, with north-westerly winds, snow, and sleet. Low pressure, south-westerly winds, warm and cloudy weather prevail from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts; variable winds, cloudy weather, and rain on the lakes. Southerly and easterly winds and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have risen at Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, and Pittsburg, and fallen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes to Tennessee and Missouri, rising barometer, north-west winds, colder, cloudy weather, and snow or rain; clearing in the afternoon.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, low pressure, warm, cloudy weather, westerly winds, and rain.

For the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain or snow.

The rivers will rise at Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, and Pittsburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	22°	31°	3:30 P. M.	37°	36°
6 A. M.	23°	31°	6 P. M.	33°	35°
9 A. M.	30°	32°	9 P. M.	29°	35°
12 M.	40°	33°	12 P. M.	27°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.................. 33⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 30⅛°

A MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

A STEAMER SUNK WITH LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—As the tow-boat R. A. Babbage was coming up the river on Friday night, she struck a snag at Liberty Island, between here and Cairo, and sank. In sinking, she toppled over, and now lies on her side, only three feet of her being out of water. George Ables, chief engineer, and a fireman and cabin boy (name not given) were drowned. The boat was owned by J. F. West and Capt. Henry Lowry, and was insured for $10,000, but the names of the officers are not known.

DISTILLERS ARRESTED FOR DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—Last week United States Detectives from Washington arrested the members of the firm of Jacob Lasey & Co., distillers, of this city, on a charge of defrauding the Government by making false returns. C. F. Thielens, storekeeper, was also arrested, it being alleged that he had full knowledge of the frauds being practiced. The parties were examined before the United States Commissioner, and held held in $15,000 each to appear before the United States District Court.

BREAK UP OF THE ICE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—The ice in the river broke up and went out to-day, doing no damage. No fears of high water are now entertained.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PLAYS, POLITICS, AND GOSSIP.

PAUL FEVAL COMPLAINS OF AMERICAN MANAGERS—ILL-FEELING AMONG FRENCH DRAMATISTS TOWARD THEM—POLITICAL MATTERS—PREMATURE CONGRATULATIONS ON THE DEFINITE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC—THE SCENE AT COROT'S FUNERAL DISCUSSED—GENERAL NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 1, 1875.

A few days ago the journals published a letter from Paul Féval respecting the treatment he had received in New-York—or that his play had received—but as it was taken from a New-York journal I paid very little attention to it. I remember that I was amused at the moment about the description of Harry Palmer, who was, in Paul Féval's eyes, small, dumpy, and extremely well dressed. I remember that the author complained of the "adaptation" of his play. The publication of this letter here has brought out a sort of *mea culpa* from Féval, but its tone does not seem likely to mend matters. He says:

MY DEAR FRIEND: The letter inserted in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which you reproduced yesterday, was not destined for publication. Every man who respects himself should respect his adversary. Well, M. Palmer is not my friend. The epithets that I joined to his name are certainly very innocent in a private correspondence, but once given up to publicity they shock me greatly by their familiarity, and very probably may shock M. Palmer. I withdraw them, therefore, in the most explicit manner, having no right to show myself familiar, and by no means wishing to transform my serious complaints into simple pleasantries. I did not write "L'Heros de l'Heure," as you appear to think; I wrote the "Cavalier Fortune," a drama in which scarcely anything was changed except the plot, the form, and the title! My name alone was not "adapted." If they had only taken care to make it unrecognizable also I should not have complained. Naturally the pecuniary question is in reserve, and concerns myself alone. That which falls into the domain of your appreciation is the main fact, to have transformed a piece, text, shape, and title, the author having no knowledge of the changes other than those gleaned from the critical articles in the New-York journals. I am still waiting, in fact, to see the American manuscript of "The Hero of the Hour." PAUL FEVAL.

This is an arrogant excuse, to make the best of it, but the author's excuse is that he feels deeply about the mutilation of his play. Some of the dramatic writers in the papers sympathize with him, and their comments upon American tastes and habits are no less flattering than those put forth by Victorien Sardou. The only good thing about us is our "monish," and the frankness with which these playwrights confess their desire to get some of it is really refreshing. I fancy, though, that Paul Féval has a grievance in this case, and he thinks it very serious; but if we give up the plan of making certain changes I fear that very few modern French plays can be brought out upon an American stage. With charming inconsequence the whole American people are held responsible for the peccadillos of a few managers, and the dramatic authors are forming an offensive and defensive league against us.

THE SUPPOSED DEFINITE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The French are not the only people in the world given to exaggerations, but they certainly seem to get a larger amount of satisfaction from them at the moment, and are not at all abashed when they are discovered to be exaggerations. If one ventures to make this suggestion, the invariable reply is a shrug of the shoulders and a *que voulez vous? c'est a recommencer; mais il en reste toujours quelque chose.* Something is gained if there remains but a small fraction of what we boasted having, and he who brags loud is sure of attracting more attention than he who enjoys his triumphs in silence. Last week there were loud cries of joy over the establishment of the Third Republic; but this morning it is found that things remain pretty much as they were. M. Gambetta's organ, and the *Rappel* also, admit that the new Constitution must undergo revision before the Republic can be regarded as established upon a firm basis; but at the same time something has been gained, for the Republican principle has been recognized in the new Constitutional laws, and the Bonapartists were put to the torture for a whole week.

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF OPINION.

The reason for this sudden but not unexpected change in opinion is found in the small note that appeared in the *Journal Officiel* the morning after the great vote. The President of the Republic declared that he was not quite satisfied with the policy that had dictated the framing and passage of the Constitutional laws, and that the Government had resolved to maintain a strictly Conservative policy. This sounded very much like a military order. This morning it is greatly deplored by the *Republique Française*, which journal says that the action of the President may annul the effects of the work just done by the Assembly. This is, in point of fact, the starting point of the future troubles, and means that the Marshal has resolved to have as few Republicans as possible in the new Cabinet. He will take his Ministers, as far as he can, from the Orleanist part of the coalition majority. This does not suit the Republicans, who were the real victors in the contest, and who thus see the fruits of their victory withheld from them by the Marshal. But they will be obliged to submit for the present, and things will go on finely enough until the Orleanists take too much upon themselves, when another coalition will probably be formed to undo most of the work that has just been done.

THE REPORT ON THE BONAPARTIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The violent report made by M. Savary upon the affair of the Bonapartist Central Committee, has been the source of much passionate discussion during the past few days. The parliamentary inquiry was, in reality, upon the election in the Nièvre; but in this long tirade there is nothing at all about the election. It did have something to say about Baron de Bourgoing, who interrupted the speaker in the following manner: "What you say there, M. Savary, is an infamy. It is false, and you know it. If it were true, you would have grounds of action against me, and you dare not prosecute. It is false—false." M. Savary reddened, hesitated a moment, and then went on with his reading, the President saying mildly that he hoped the gentlemen would not interrupt the speaker. There is no manner of doubt that a great deal in this report is true, but the infamy consists in representing that modicum of truth as an illegality. The Bonapartist chiefs are altogether too clever to commit an illegality in times like these, and they have taken good care to keep upon the side of the law. It is not a prosecution that M. Savary and his Orleanist friends demand, but an arbitrary measure against the Bonapartists, who were acquitted by the law courts. The debate upon the report takes place to-day, and M. Rouher is expected to argue the matter as he

did the report of the Duc D'Audriffret-Pasquier, relative to the war contracts. A stormy time may be expected. That attack, like this, was used as a political weapon, and nothing has been heard of it since.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE SCENE AT COROT'S FUNERAL.

The scene that occurred at the funeral of Corot has been the subject of general comment in the press, and of course it is made the subject of partisan dispute. The Republican and Orleanist organs blame the Curé; the Bonapartist and Legitimist journals defend him. The latter say that the Curé was *chez lui*—at home—and hence at liberty to express his opinion freely. If there were any present who did not like his opinions he should have left the church. I am of opinion that the persons who protested were not journalists, who, having the means of defending themselves in their own columns, are not in the habit of protesting in this way. A number of artists, who are undoubtedly a little given to free thinking, protested in their name. What the Curé said was this:

"Corot accomplished his religious duties with an ardor that greatly struck me when I took the communion to him; and I will add that the Curé of Cambron and I had no difficulty in getting our illustrious defunct to put the stamp of Christianity upon his last moments. I wish to say a few words to you, my dear brothers, of that end. The public sheets all consecrated articles to this grand artist, but I saw very few that signaled his Christian death. You will say, perhaps, that it was not known; I reply that it could have been known. Unfortunately, and this is a sign of the normal degradation of our times—unfortunately little thought is given to-day to the way men die."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by numerous cries of *assez! assez!* and a number of men went to the foot of the pulpit and invited him to come down. The cry of the woman is easily explained. She is a crazy creature who never saw Corot in her life, who has been tolerated in the church at the request of her husband, but who has made several scandals of the kind. She recently tried to stop a marriage on the ground that she was the cousin of the bride and would not allow her to be sacrificed. After this scandal, however, she has been forbidden the church, and has been sent to the asylum. In excuse for the Curé it is urged that he was not only *chez lui*, but a member of the literary fraternity, and hence privileged to speak out plainly. The Abbé Duclos, Curé of St. Eugene, is a man about forty years of age, thin, spare, and deeply bronzed, the very type of a Pyrenean mountaineer that he is. He is an author, a journalist, a pamphleteer, and a member of the *Société des Gens de Lettres*. He is the author of an important work entitled *Histoire de Mlle. De La Vallière et de Marie-Thérèse d'Autriche*, and of a very popular book called *La Destinée Humaine*. He also wrote *L'Histoire de Royaumont*, a work "astonishing in its erudition," according to Louis Jourdan, the critic of the *Siècle*. The Abbé is a great favorite with literary men and journalists, entertaining them frequently, and taking great interest in the literary society. Under these circumstances the remark of the Abbé was natural and harmless, although it would have been an insolence in almost any other case, and no real journalist would have dreamed of protesting. But in these days of party passion, it is a great deal better to leave such reproaches unsaid, and to assume that every man dies a Christian unless he himself protests. I should think it better to make such statements the exception rather than the rule, and tell when a man does not die a Christian rather than when he does. I do not see that the press has any special interest one way or the other, and do not think there are more than two journals in Paris that would have hesitated to state that Corot died a Christian if the matter had been regarded as one of importance. All this reminds us of the decadence of Paganism, and of the attempts of the augurs, noted in the writings of the time, to denounce the men who were backsliding from their old-time faith in the gods.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marshal De MacMahon's breast will soon be too small to hold all the orders sent to him. He has received four during the month, and now comes M. Coundouriotis with the grand cordon of the Order of Sauveur, sent by the King of Greece.....The library of M. Guizot is about to be sold, but the sale will be nothing remarkable in its line. There are several thousands of volumes, some rare works, and very few rare editions. Guizot had his books for use rather than for show, and hence did not go in for the rich bindings of the time, or pay fabulous prices for bindings of the sixteenth century so dear to the hearts of modern bibliopoles. There is one curious work in this library—a copy of *Pasquillorum*, (satires against Rome,) *tomi II.*, dated 1484, underscored and annotated throughout by Martin Luther. The catalogue mentions about ten thousand volumes....Jules De Wailly, grand-nephew of the grammarian, has just died. He was the author of *Henriette*, *Les Mortes Aimées*, *Valgeneuses*, and other works, and had *La Voisine*, a one act comedy in verse, performed at the Gymnase. He was forty-three years of age....John Lemoinne has made application for the chair of Jules Janin in the French Academy, and is now busily engaged in electioneering among the Immortal Forty.

THE ORGANIC LAWS—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

THE RECOGNITION OF A REPUBLIC—PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY—COROT'S OBSEQUIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 26, 1875.

Yesterday the National Assembly voted the famous law for the organization of the public powers, presented by M. Wallon, and established the Third French Republic by a vote of 436 against 262, or by a majority of 174. Hence the Republic has been once more definitely established in France forever, or at least for three or four days. After this *tour de force* the Chamber adjourned over to Monday. It was necessary to take a short time for reflection before testing the cohesive force of this new majority by beginning a division of the spoils; for, it must be remembered, we have no Cabinet at this time, and all the Ministries have to be filled from the victorious parties in this memorable contest. Fearing that the Bonapartists might not have fully understood that they had been thrust out into the cold, and that this vote was solely directed against them, the young Savary was put up to bring forward his report upon the election of Philippe de Bourgoing in the Nièvre. It is the old affair of the Central Committee, in which the courts rendered a judgment of *non lieu*. This did not satisfy party passions. The *dossier* relative to the judicial inquiry was demanded, and a Parliamentary Committee drawn to make another inquiry. M. De Tailhand, who is anything but a Bonapartist, refused on principle to give up these papers. One-half of Savary's report was devoted to a reiteration of the old charges against the Bonapartists, no proof being furnished, and the other half to an argument to show that the Minister of Justice was wrong in refusing to submit the records of the courts to the Assembly for approval. Never has there been so violent an attack upon the Bonapartists as that made at the moment they were supposed to have been floored and utterly crushed by this vote of the allied Left and Right-Centre. Savary's speech and report are variously appreciated, and he is said to have given the Bonapartists their *coup de grâce*, or, according to one's political opinions, the *coup de pied de l'âne*. Naturally, the Bonapartists compare this pert young man's attack to the malicious kick that the ass in the fable launched at the fallen lion. That the Bonapartist Party is not regarded as dead and out of the way is found in the fact that seven-tenths of the Parisian journals of to-day contain attacks of great violence and malignity. The sore point is that the Bonapartists appeal from the Assembly to the people, and have stood firmly by national sovereignty throughout the debate. They adopted the Republican principles abandoned temporarily by the Republicans in order to secure their victory. Most of their organs excuse this by quoting from Laboulaye's history of the United States to show that our Constitution was the result of a compromise like that effected by the Republicans of France.

THE NEW ORGANIC LAW.

At any rate the Republicans have gained something, although at the expense of principle, and a Constitution has been voted which pleases no one. "Never," says the *Rappel*, "was a constitution made for a people that had greater necessity for immediate revision." The points to be revised are those which were the result of the compromise with the Orleanists. The following is the new Constitution, called *Loi sur l'organisation des pouvoirs publics*:

ARTICLE 1. The legislative power is exercised by two Assemblies, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under conditions determined by the electoral law. The composition, attributes, and mode of nomination of the Senate will be regulated by a special law, [already voted and given in my last.]

ART. 2. The President of the Republic is elected by the absolute majority of the suffrages of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in Committee of the Whole. He is named for seven years and is re-eligible.

ART. 3. The President of the Republic can, with the advice and consent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term. In this case the Electoral Colleges shall be convoked for new elections within a delay of three months.

ART. 4. The Ministers are separately and conjointly responsible before the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President of the Republic is only responsible in case of high treason.

ART. 5. In case of vacancy by death or any other cause, the two Chambers united will immediately proceed to the election of another President of the Republic. During the interval the Council of Ministers is invested with the executive power.

ART. 6. The Chambers will have the right, by separate deliberations, each giving an absolute majority of the suffrages, either spontaneously or upon the demand of the President of the Republic, to declare that there is reason for revising the constitutional laws. After each of the two Chambers has taken this resolution, they will unite in Committee of the Whole to proceed with such revision. The votes upon the revision of the laws, in whole or in part, must be taken by the absolute majority of the members composing the National Assembly, (Committee of the Whole.) However, during the duration of the powers conferred upon Marshal De MacMahon by the law of Nov. 20, 1873, such revision can only be made upon the proposition of the President of the Republic.

ART. 7. The seat of the Executive Power and of the two Chambers is at Versailles.

ART. 8. The constitutional law upon the Public Powers shall only be promulgated after the vote upon the Senate.

This is the Constitution voted yesterday, and it will be observed that it is identical with the Wallon project that I sent you the other day. The only difference is in the wording, in this copy the words "President of the Republic" being used instead of "President." At first the word "Republic" was left out wherever possible for fear of frightening the Orleanists, but they swallowed it all and gave their aid to the foundation of the third Republic.

INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION.

Striking incidents were few in number during this debate. M. Gambetta sat an example of silence and prudence, and the taunts of the Duc de Rochefoucauld could not bring him out. The Republicans showed most admirable discipline, and not even the defection of such men as Grévy and Thiers, who would not give up their principles for the sake of a Constitution like this, did not shake them in the least. Raoul Duval presented fourteen amendments to these articles, all of which were voted down. One of them was taken from the Constitution made by the First Republic, and based upon "The Rights of Man," "The National Sovereignty resides in the French people." This was voted down also, M. Lepère saying very frankly that it was voted down on account of its source, as would be any other amendment presented by M. Duval. He merely wished to disturb the harmony of the Republicans by recalling their past principles. The strongest speech was that made by M. De la Rochejaquelein, who said the last word for the legitimate monarchy. It was killed effectually during the past week, and he wanted to show that the Orleanists were the assassins. The Marquis said that he and his friends could not vote for a republic because they hoped to have its offices, and was sarcastic upon the men who could not yield a single point to establish monarchy when it was possible, but who gave up all their principles to establish the Republic. Yesterday Baron de la Rochette made another declaration on behalf of the Legitimists, but it was weak. It attracted nothing but jeers and ironic smiles. The allies were not at all shaken by these attempts, and, by a strong majority, as will be observed by the figures above given, established the Third Republic, under which we are living at the hour I write.

COROT'S OBSEQUIES.

Corot was buried yesterday, and a very large number of artists attended the funeral. The church was densely crowded. A regrettable scene occurred during the service. Contrary to the usual custom, the Curé entered the pulpit and began to address the audience, saying "My dear brothers" and "Messieurs" by turns. Every one wondered; but the point of the oration was soon reached. The Curé declared that Corot had died a Christian, and had received the last sacraments of the Church; yet only one journal in Paris had stated the fact. He regarded it as scandalous. Cries of "Oh! oh!" hisses, and shuffling of feet drowned the speaker's voice; but he raised it to shout out that this was a sign of the "moral degradation of the times." Some one asked "What journal had said that Corot had not received the sacraments?" but there was no reply. The Curé was angry that the press had not made a point of a fact that was of great importance to him, but which a majority of journalists here would regard as a matter of course, and not think of giving it special mention. At the word "degradation" half the persons present rose, and the cries were no longer in a subdued tone. Several gentlemen rushed forward to the foot of the pulpit and invited the Curé to come down, and at the same time the sharp, strident voice of a woman was heard protesting that she was Corot's cousin, and that he had died a Christian. She wanted to protest against this scandal over his dead body. No one could tell exactly whether she meant to protest against the hisses or against the words of the Curé, but it is probable that she fancied some one had denied that Corot died a Christian. At first the Curé refused to come down, and insisted upon profiting by the occasion to give the Atheists a piece of his mind, but it was clearly a piece of gratuitous insolence on his part to suppose that all the artists, authors, and journalists present were Atheists or Free-thinkers. If they had been they would have waited outside, as some did at the funeral of Paul Foucher. A sign was made to the organist, and the bellows-man seemed to comprehend the situation and to be at the height of it, for he put on all his force, and the tumult was soon drowned in music. Before the Curé had finally made up his mind to desist, the heavy voice of Faure was chanting the "Pie Jesu." Corot's body was followed to the grave, where the Directeur des Beaux Arts delivered a discourse eulogizing him as an artist and as a man.

FALL RIVER INDUSTRIES.

REVIEW OF THE LABOR TROUBLES IN THAT CITY.

THE STRIKE OF THE MILL OPERATIVES—INCREASING INFLUENCE OF THE MOVEMENT—HISTORY OF THE COURSE OF TRADE SINCE THE PANIC—ACTION OF THE MANUFACTURERS IN REDUCING WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR—THE MEN DETERMINE NOT TO STRIKE, BUT THE WOMEN DO SO—THE COURSE PURSUED BY THE STRIKERS—THE MILL-OWNERS ATTEMPT A COMPROMISE—PRESENT ASPECT OF THE STRIKE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALL RIVER, Thursday, March 11, 1875.

The strike of the cotton-mill operatives in the flourishing city of Fall River, Mass., while at present confined to one city, has at length assumed an attitude which makes its issue of importance to cotton manufacturers throughout the whole of New-England, if not, indeed, throughout the whole country. It is even attracting attention across the waters. British manufacturers regard it with curiosity and interest, and British operatives have already begun to make common cause with those who are striking here, and are sending them moneyed assistance to enable them to prosecute their cause. The movement has reached a stage which affects an American industry employing $150,000,000 of capital and 140,000 operatives, and creates products every year valued now at something like $40,000,000.

The origin of the present troubles at Fall River may be said to date back to the commercial prostration of the Fall of 1873. At that time the retrenchment which became general throughout the country in all departments of business activity was pre-eminently a necessity among the cotton mills. In December of that year it was agreed that a reduction of wages in cotton mills was imperative. After a consultation by the Board of Trade of Fall River, a body composed of gentlemen representing the forty odd factories of that city, it was decided to announce a reduction from the ruling rates of wages of ten per cent., and it was accordingly done. At that time weavers were receiving in the Fall River concerns, which are, with one or two exceptions, print goods mills, the sum of thirty cents per piece of forty-five yards, or, as they call it, per cut. As a loom would turn off five cuts per week, eight-loom weavers were earning $12 a week; seven-loom weavers, $10 50; six-loom weavers, $9. The reduction was from thirty to twenty-seven cents per cut, cutting down the wages of eight-loom weavers to $10 80 per week—the others in proportion. In the spinning and other departments of the industry a similar retrenchment of ten per cent. was announced and enforced. It must be said that the operatives accepted this alteration of the scale of compensation in a commendable spirit of fairness. Not a murmur was heard against it among the 15,000 factory hands of Fall River. Its necessity was too patent, considering the state of the times. Short pay furthermore was far preferable to a suspension of manufacturing.

The mills ran without further retrenchment for ten months, but on an unsettled and falling market—running for sixty-two and a half hours a week. The hoped for quickening of the pulses of trade had not arrived—quite the reverse. More decisive measures were obviously necessary to rally the market. There was but one way to do it. The storehouses of the factories at Fall River were stacked full of the finest print goods in the country. An immense stock had accumulated on hand, the actual amount of which the manufacturers themselves did not dare to let become fully known. No improvement in prices could possibly be looked for as long as there was such an immense supply on hand. There was but one way out of the difficulties of the situation. It was to shorten sail, close reef production, and move slowly until the way was clear for a resumption, but working off the surplusage of goods on hand. With this in view, the Fall River manufacturers went into the movement, which became general in New-England, of going on to forty hours' time per week instead of sixty-two and a half. The announcement was accordingly made on the 1st of October of a reduction of working time to four days a week until the 1st of January. To this, too, the operatives offered no objection.

It was confidently expected that the new year would bring the blessings of prosperity to all engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. This anticipation was frustrated by a singular and unlooked-for event. Who would have supposed in this critical state of the industry, when all looked so blue, that the three months of short time was to be signalized by a surprising increase of the facilities for the manufacture of print goods? Yet that was the case. If possible, the trade in what are called wide goods, that is sheetings, shirtings, &c., was more depressed even than in the class of goods they manufacture at Fall River. In the latter there is something doing all the while. The consumption of calicoes has grown enormously since the war. Their cheapness created an unprecedented demand for them in every nook and corner of the North, and the liberation of the slaves created a very great demand for them in the South. In the days of her servitude Chloe was clad mostly in woolen; but our attractive calicoes suit her fancy better, and now that she is free to choose for herself, she invests in them. Without reciting all the causes, it is sufficient to say that there is always some movement in the print-goods market, and, in the prostration of the wide-goods trade, a great many wide-goods manufacturers determined to take advantage of the fact. Accordingly, in various districts, scattered through Rhode Island, Eastern Connecticut, and Massachusetts, a great many looms were changed from one class of goods to the other. It is estimated at Fall River that the facilities for the manufacture of prints were thus increased in three months by 8,000 looms, that is, by the addition of a third as many looms as were already employed in that particular industry. The object of going on to two-thirds time at Fall River was completely defeated. The market remained glutted with goods to an extent that showed the entire insufficiency of the short-time policy for relief.

Governed by a business necessity as imperious as that which dictated previous changes of policy, the Fall River manufacturers were compelled to change their line of action. They have up to the present year occupied a commanding position in the manufacture of print goods. Fully three-fifths of the American product of that commodity were woven in their forty or more great mills. In order to retain their position, they saw no other way but to resume at a full rate of production immediately. Possessing faster and better machinery, able to produce the finest goods at the cheapest rates, resumption on full time would enable them to hold their own against all comers. Concurrently with this, they also felt compelled to resort to a further temporary reduction of wages of ten per cent. This was their decision; and on the 1st of January it was carried into effect. The mills started up on full time, with the ruling rate of compensation—twenty-four cents per cut for weavers—and the pay of spinners and others retrenched in proportion.

If there is any point upon which labor is sensitive it is that of a denial to it of what it regards a just rate of compensation. The announcement of the reduction of the 1st of January created a degree of excitement in Fall River which can hardly be realized by those at a distance from that community. Indignation meetings were immediately held. Mr. Gunton, an English agitator, and others addressed them vehemently, urging resistance. The weavers, who, up to this time, had never had an organization, at once formed a union 3,000 strong, mostly men. The whole laboring community of 15,000 souls was in a state of agitation, and a general strike was called for by those who were least disposed to submit to the alteration in the scale of wages. It is due to Mr. Sevey, the editor of the *Labor Journal* of Fall River, and to Mr. Thomas Stephenson, a worker in one of the mills, and one or two others of the wiser spirits, that this proposition was voted down in a mass-meeting at Temple Hall. These gentlemen, though plain, rude speakers, were nevertheless looked up to with a great deal of confidence by the mill hands, and being convinced of the folly of a general strike at this particular time in the history of the trade, they were able to present arguments sufficiently effective, at their various meetings, to at once arrest the spirit of recklessness that began to be rife. And when the men among the operatives thought of their families they resolved not to strike at all. But the masculine element by no means includes all the agitators in the Border City of Massachusetts, and there came almost immediately a demand from the women for a strike. It was in response to that demand that action was taken. This is a women's strike.

They went to work deliberately. It was resolved not to order the help to come out of all the mills at once. That would have left them without means to support the strikers. They appointed an executive committee of one weaver from the mills of each corporation, and agreed to abide by the decisions of this authority, whatever they might be. The Weaver's Committee determined to do nothing to affect the majority of the mills, but to single out a few of the leading corporations and direct the help in them to strike, the main body of operatives meanwhile remaining at their posts, working at the reduced wages, and all of them contributing a specified sum to support the strikers. Acting under the instructions of the committee, the weavers at the Granite, Merchants', and Crescent Mills, about the middle of January, gave two weeks' notice that if the rate of wages current in 1874 was not restored all the help would leave those mills. Their demand was not complied with, and on Saturday, the 30th of January, the three mills struck. The Merchants' Mill has been able to keep a few people at work, but the other two concerns have been idle up to the present time.

The Weavers' Committee issued a call for assistance at once to all cotton mills, and sent Mr. Sevey, Mr. Gunton, Miss Cassie O'Neil, and others to various manufacturing districts in New-England to supplement the circular with addresses. The address is as follows:

WEAVERS' APPEAL TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, OPERATIVES, AND THE PUBLIC.

In making this appeal to your generosity at this the hour of need and day of trial, we are conscious that the hosts of capital are arrayed against us, but we are satisfied that our cause is just in attempting to maintain the prices of labor.

Under the present reduction it is impossible for families to keep starvation from the door, and sad must be the condition of the rising generation reared in poverty, which brings with it ignorance and an untold train of evils. We, therefore, in the name of God and humanity call upon all people, of whatever nation, to sink all national differences into the grave of forgetfulness, and by your means rally to the support of the laboring classes in the present struggle.

What is it that produces the greatness of a nation but the intelligence and skill of its labor? We therefore ask in the name of peace, justice, and good will that the laborer receive the hire of which he is worthy. We desire to see between capital and labor a feeling of good will and harmony; for what is peace to one is prosperity to the other, and what is a disaster to one is suffering to the other.

We see before us by the present reduction nothing but suffering and want, in consequence of the cost of living being so high, and we consider that the manufacturers have done a wrong to themselves and a great injury to us by depriving us of the reward of honest labor.

All moneys will be duly credited and thankfully received. Per order of the committee.

As soon as the strike was inaugurated negotiations began between the parties. Deputation after deputation of spinners, weavers, card-grinders, &c., waited upon Mr. Jennings, the Treasurer of the Merchants' Mill, the Board of Trade, and Mr. Shove, Treasurer of the Granite Mills, with the object of effecting a compromise. Being led to believe that it would be acceptable to the strikers to restore a part of the reduction, the manufacturers, after a consultation, issued the following circular:

FALL RIVER, Feb. 4, 1875.

The undersigned hereby agree to adopt the following list of prices, to take effect as soon as work is resumed in all the mills herein represented, viz.: Weaving, per cut, twenty-five cents; spinning warp, per 100 skeins, four and a quarter cents; spinning weft, per 100 skeins, four cents; slashing, per day, $2. Card and picker room, spooling and warping room, and cloth-room, one-third of last reduction added, as near as may be. But, until such full resumption of work, no change will be made from the present prices of labor.

(Signed.) American Linen Mill, Walter Paine, Third Treasurer; Annawan Manufactory, R. B. Borden, Treasurer; Border City Mills, George T. Hathaway, Treasurer; Chace Mills, Joseph A. Baker, Treasurer; Crescent Mills, R. B. Borden, Treasurer; Durfee Mills, D. A. Brayton, Treasurer; Fall River Manufactory, S. A. Chace, Treasurer; Fall River Print Works, Andrew Robeson, Treasurer; Flint Mills, George H. Eddy, Treasurer; Granite Mills, Charles O. Shove, Treasurer; King Philip Mills, E. C. Kilburn, Treasurer; Metacomet Mills R. B. Borden, Agent; Merchants' Manufacturing Company, William H. Jennings, Treasurer; Mechanics' Mills, Thomas J. Borden, Treasurer; Narragansett Mills, James Waring, Treasurer; Pocasset Manufacturing Company, Stephen Davol, Agent; Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, Thomas J. Borden, Treasurer; Slade Mills, James M. Osborn, Treasurer; Tecumseh Mills, S. B. Chace, Treasurer; Troy C. and W. Manufactory, Thomas J. Borden, Treasurer; Union Mill Company, S. A. Chace, Treasurer; Wampanoag Mills, Walter C. Durfee, Treasurer; Weetamoe Mills, William Lindsey, Treasurer.

A few concerns did not sign the circular, but were understood to be in harmony with it. To fully understand the position of the manufacturers, it may be said that they have considered it as necessary to the self-preservation of their industry never to yield to a menace, and they have never done so. And, in fact, they have pursued a policy that has almost exempted them from menace. Several times since the war they have raised the compensation of their help unsolicited and unexpectedly. The markets justified it, and they did it. They have also reduced wages at times, but the aggregate rise has exceeded the aggregate reduction. Once, when there was a general strike of several months' duration to resist a reduction, the help went to work at the end of it at the rate fixed by the manufacturers, but the old rate was voluntarily restored unsolicited shortly afterward. In all cases, they claim to have been guided by the state of trade. It is upon this principle that they are acting now, and the concession made in the above circular is based upon the improved prices of cotton goods since the 1st of January. There is every probability that should the help all go back to work this month the weavers would get their twenty-seven cents per cut in less than two months' time. Another consideration which is now being urged upon the strikers by business men in Fall River, who are anxious for a pacification of the city, is that it is better for the weavers to work at twenty-four cents per cut, which, on full time, will yield them (that is eight-loom weavers) $9 60 per week, rather than on two-thirds time at twenty-seven cents per cut, which would only give them $7 20 per week. This argument applies equally to all classes of help. The operatives urge, however, that the cost of living is higher in Fall River than in other manufacturing centres, and they are really compelled to assume the position they do.

Finding that negotiations failed to secure a restoration to twenty-seven cents per cut, the Weavers' Committee directed the help to come out of three other mills, and after the usual two weeks' notice, on Feb. 17 all the operatives struck at the Stafford Mills, on March 1 at the Sagamore Mills, and on March 2 at the Chace Mills. These mills are also now idle, making six in all, being concerns which, in the aggregate employ 3,000 hands and have a monthly pay-roll of $90,000.

This body of 3,000 strikers is being supported in part during the continuance of the troubles by voluntary contributions from their co-workers and business men in the city, and various unions and labor organizations scattered through New-England. The weavers, who have only recently organized, are not a very strong union as yet, and can only pay the idle weavers about one-third of what they would earn were they at work. Last Friday they paid off the striking weavers for February, disbursing $6,122. On Saturday the striking spinners were paid off, being allowed $5 a piece a week, or about half pay. Some of the other classes have as yet received no pay.

There was beginning to be some uneasiness this week, and a desire to return to work among all classes of the help. The pinched faces of many of them began to bear traces of the severity of the fight they were waging, but at a mass-meeting of the weavers this evening they resolved to maintain their position to the bitter end. No compromise would be hearkened to. The masters were denounced as tyrants. The handful of workmen in the Merchants' Mill were stigmatized as "nob-sticks," a term imported from Lancashire, and the most vituperative in the vocabulary of the union; and greater zeal was determined in the collection of funds to back up the strikers. The question now rests in the financial ability of each of the two parties to withstand the other. On this point it will suffice to say that the strikers are well organized, and they are obstinate. John Smith, the Secretary of the Weavers' Committee, expressed the sentiment of the weavers when he said, "I tell you, Sir, I fought to save the Union, and I shall fight to save the Union again." The *Labor Journal* threatens "to compel the manufacturers to succumb, or force upon them the terrible responsibility of ruining the city." The strikers are also exceedingly active in utilizing the sympathy of the labor unions in their behalf toward enabling them to accomplish their object. They are conducting themselves with remarkable prudence, too, considering their excited state of feeling. There have been some petty displays of violence and intimidation; and the carriage of Mayor Davenport was once surrounded and menaced by a crowd who mistook the Mayor for Mr. Jennings, an act which resulted in calling to the city a detachment of State Police. But, while strenuous in holding their ground, the leaders in the movement also strenuously urge forbearance on the part of all, and are exerting their full influence to prevent intimidation of any sort.

On the side of the manufacturers there is also now organization, and the gentlemen whose mills are now perfunctorily idle, are receiving financial assistance of great value to enable them to meet the exigencies of the hour. As a matter of fact, it may be stated that they are resolutely determined not to yield an inch to the strikers, and they will not.

The solution of these troubles at Fall River is made of immediate interest to cotton manufacturers in general by the aggressive aspect of the strike. If the rate of wages that prevailed in 1874 is conceded, a similar rise will be necessary in all other cotton mills, whether the market for goods justifies it or not—that is, all will have to raise or some suspend. The *Labor Journal* says: "If we can settle this Fall River trouble and have any funds left, then let us find out some of those country villages where despotism holds absolute control over the victims, and chain or cripple the despot." And this is what they mean to do, and are already trying to do, although, of course, no general campaign would be necessary. The manufacturers would doubtless accept the result and act at once. It is to be hoped that the state of the market may be such as to justify that restoration at an early day. Some close observers of the outlook think that it will. But in any case it is to be hoped that neither pride nor obstinacy may too greatly rule either side in the issue now pending, but calm common sense and prudence rule both and lead to a speedy settlement of differences

SPANISH PICTURES.

THE TRAVELS OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE USELESSNESS OF GUIDE BOOKS—THROUGH PART OF GUIPUZCOA—A FORTUNATE PROVINCE—PROSPECTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOLOSA, Guipuzcoa, Spain, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1875.

Perhaps one of the first things a visitor to this country would think of doing before starting out on his journey would be to provide himself with a guide book, giving a preference to those published by Murray or Bradshaw. He would also take care to purchase the best map he could find in London, and thus equipped would be under the impression that with some little knowledge of the language, he would not have much difficulty in finding his way about the country. No greater error could be committed, for Spain appears to be a perfect *terra incognita* to other countries, and its inhabitants have no desire that the case should be otherwise. Thus it is that no reliable map of Spain can be purchased out of the Peninsula, and it is rare that a good one can be found. The guide-books devote nearly the whole of their pages to information respecting the habits, mode of living, dress, &c., of the people, a sort of *pot pourri*, in fact, derived from books which have been published upon the subject, rather than from the personal observations of the compiler. This being the case the tourist finds little information about the towns he visits, unless, indeed, he follows the beaten tracks laid down in the guide books.

A USELESS BURDEN.

When I crossed the frontier a few days ago my companion insisted upon putting *Murray's Hand-Book on Spain* into his knapsack. The work consists of two good-sized volumes, and weighed about as much as the rest of his *impedimenta* put together. This guide-book has been our *bête noire* up to the time of writing, as the only place mentioned in it which we have passed through at present has been Andoain, until arriving here last evening. After dinner my friend dived into his knapsack, and with a look of exultation, remarked: "Now I will show you whether these books are useless or not. This is a big place, and is sure to be described at length." It was described, but not "at length," for the information was contained in a dozen lines, and this consisted chiefly of the remark that the place was noted for its manufactories of paper, &c., and was a town of 8,000 inhabitants. We had been told this before we left Andoain.

A CORRESPONDENT'S TRAVELS.

Before saying anything about the appearance of the town from which this letter is written, I will retrace my steps to Andoain, which place we left shortly after midday yesterday. We were not sorry to pack up our "traps," shoulder our knapsacks and leave the dirty, ill-smelling *fonda*, where, in default of any other house of accommodation for travelers, we had been compelled to spend the night. Andoain is a town of considerable size. It is the strongest position held by the Carlists between here and the Alfonsist positions at Hernani and at Renteria, and, consequently, was perfectly crowded with soldiers. Our passports had not been asked for since we crossed the Bidassoa and were stopped by the Carlist advanced post on the main road between Irun and Endeilasse. It was but natural to suppose that in a town full of "El Rey's" *Voluntarios* some questions would be asked, and that we should have been required to produce our papers. No demand, however, was made for them, although we are probably the first foreigners who have traveled this way for several months. We came in for a fair share of being stared at, and groups of soldiers whom we met would suddenly stand still and regard us with a fixed gaze, half of pity, half of curiosity, as we passed them. Sometimes they were rude enough to laugh outright, and evidently considered that the Ingleses were *loco* (mad) to come into a country where they stood a fair chance of being fired upon if they wandered anywhere near the Alfonsist lines, or, at least, might be retained in custody until inquiries had been made about them. These Spaniards—that is to say the portion of the community from which the rank and file of the Carlist army is drawn—have no idea of English, to say nothing of American, journals being sufficiently enterprising to send out special correspondents to an out-of-the-way country like this. A Spaniard has but little or no desire to visit foreign countries, and seldom leaves his native soil unless it is for Cuba, or he is mixed up in some political business which renders it advisable that he should reside for a time on the other side of the Franco-Spanish frontier. All he knows about America is that it is a country somewhere in the vicinity of Cuba, and that the people of the United States should care to know anything about the disturbances agitating Spain is a puzzle to him. With this impression, the people we met on the road from Andoain to this town looked upon us as little short of fools for the pains we were taking to travel through their country. Just before passing the little village of Villa Bona we came upon half a dozen Partidos. These are the men whose duty it is to wander all over the Carlist country and keep an eye upon the movements of the enemy, a duty which they perform with such perfection that if a battalion of Alfonsist troops is moved from one village or town to another, information is at once conveyed to the Carlist troops, who are prepared to change their advanced posts to guard against any emergency. These also are the men who, because they are a sort of irregular guerrilla band, wandering here, there, and every where about the Carlist country, are looked upon by some as little better than robbers. Certainly there have been instances come within my knowledge where a solitary traveler, voyaging at night, has been robbed by one of these men; but in all armies there are "black sheep," and in view of this fact it is not fair to judge the Carlist soldier harshly. We entered into conversation with these men, who were civil enough, and gave us the information we required about the road to Tolosa. They were attired in no particular uniform, and the only feature about their dress which indicated that they were soldiers of Don Carlos was the brass *chappa* which they wore in their *boenas*. They were armed with muzzle-loading rifles, which they were carrying at full cock, although the fact that there were no percussion caps on the nipples of the guns led to the inference that they were not loaded.

FORTUNATE GUIPUZCOA.

It will be remembered that it is only lately the Alfonsists have made an attempt to attack the Carlists in this direction, and this part of the Province of Guipuzcoa has been free from any signs of the civil war until quite recently. This circumstance may account for the cultivation of every available spot of ground along the roadside between this town and Andoain, presenting a striking contrast to the weed-covered farms and ruined houses in other parts of the province. Even now that military operations have commenced in this neighborhood, the people appear to have little fear about the result, believing, and not without reason either, that the Carlist positions upon the roads leading from the Alfonsist lines extending between Hernani, St. Sebastian and Orio are sufficiently strong to resist any attack which may be made upon them from the direction of the sea-coast. It was not surprising, therefore, but at the same time most refreshing—after the scenes of desolation through which we had passed on the other side of the Andoain—to notice that the numerous farms lining either side of the road between Andoain and Tolosa told no tale of the unhappy state of the country. The road for the whole distance—about eight miles—followed the course of the river Oria through a ravine about a mile or a mile and a half wide. On each side of the river was a narrow strip of ground, almost every square foot of which was cultivated, and cultivated in a manner that speaks well for the industry of the inhabitants, more especially when it is recollected that a very different state of affairs exists in these provinces to that which obtained several years ago, for now at least half of the male population are serving with the Army in different parts of the Carlist country. Undoubtedly the soil of this valley is very fertile, but at the same time there were many appearances about the little patches of maize, corn, cabbages, or turnips, which led to the belief that the owners did not leave things entirely in the hands of nature, although she had been most provident to them. The soil upon the mountains lining either side of the ravine through which we were passing, seemed to a great extent to partake of the character of that through which the Oria wound its path toward the sea. This circumstance attracted our attention, as it is somewhat unusual in the Basque Provinces, so far as my experience goes. As a rule, the plains are fertile, but the mountains are precipitous, and present a very sterile appearance, being covered with craggy rocks projecting in most fantastic shapes out of the sloping sides of the mountains, the surface of which consists in a great measure of coarse, stubby grass and furze bushes, relieved at intervals by arid patches of coarse sand and pebbles. The country, after passing Andoain, presented a very different aspect to that depicted above. Wherever the mountain-slopes were not covered with apple orchards or clumps of walnut and chestnut trees the ground had been made use of for agricultural purposes, the patches of cultivated ground in many places reaching upward for 600 or 800 feet to the very summit of the mountain ranges. Of course, these ranges are in the possession of the Carlists, who put great faith in their mountain strongholds, for the road from Andoain to Tolosa only wants the top to make it a mountain tunnel, over the sides of which a flock of goats might possibly scramble in fine weather, but a regiment of troops—even were they possessed of the most cat-like propensities in the way of climbing—would be sure to come to grief were it attempted by them.

ROADS FOR THE ENEMY.

There are but three roads by which this ravine might be entered by the Government troops—namely, from the direction of St. Sebastian through Hernani; from Aya, near Orio, where they were recently repulsed, and which road enters the ravine about midway between Andoain and Tolosa, or by a roundabout way through Cestora and Azpeitia, which joins the main road from St. Sebastian to Tolosa, at a point a little to the south of the last named town. By simply moving in a semi-circle between Cestona, Azpeitia, Tolosa, and Andoain, it appears as if any attempt Gen. Loma makes to reach Tolosa will end in another defeat for the Government troops. Of course, the Madrid General can cause constant marching and countermarching of the Carlist troops by taking his men for short sea trips between St. Sebastian and Orio. The "hard lines" of this situation, for the Carlist troops, is that they can only act on the defensive, even when there happens to be but one battalion of Alphonsist troops in St. Sebastian, as was the case not long since. The capital of Guipuzcoa, guarded as it is on the land side by Hernani and Santa Barbara, and being so strongly fortified, is next to impregnable, and could not be captured except after a long siege and the use of more powerful and heavier artillery than the Carlists are in a position to bring to bear upon it. It would indeed be a glorious day for the Carlists if ever they enter St. Sebastian, but being, as they are, without ships of war, while their enemies are well supplied with frigates and gunboats, the victory would probably be a short-lived one.

PROSPECTS.

From the latest news I have received up to the time of dispatching this letter by the Carlist post, I may add there are indications that although the Carlists are hardly prepared to storm Hernani, yet they may attempt to force the Alfonsist troops to retire from their positions on the Orio between that place and Lasarte (near Hernani) by a preconcerted attack at Aya and on the road from Andoain toward Orio. Two battalions left here yesterday for the left of the Carlist line, which is in the vicinity of Azpeitia, and as there are already several battalions there, and six battalions at Andoain, the Armies will be pretty evenly matched, for Loma sent three battalions to Bilboa a few days since to guard against the threatened hostilities of the Carlists in that neighborhood. Gen. Cabrera has just arrived here, and as I shall be dining with him this evening, I may, perhaps, be able to give you the true version of, or to contradict, the report which was going round Hendaye just as I left, and which stated that a serious quarrel had taken place between this brave old soldier and Don Carlos.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

A DOMINION VIEW OF THEIR VALUE AND EXTENT—NEED OF CARE IN PRESERVING THEM.

From the Toronto Globe, March 13.

In view of the Fishery Commission shortly to sit for the purpose of adjudicating on the amount of compensation Canada ought to be allowed, for the difference in value between the privilege she has by the Washington Treaty conferred on American fishermen and that which she has received for her own, the St. John *Telegraph* has printed a series of very interesting articles showing the extent and value of the Canadian fisheries. Very few persons are aware of the money value of these fisheries. According to official returns, the total value of the fish caught in the Dominion waters mentioned in the Washington Treaty, including exports from Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, was in 1871, $17,730,451, and in 1872, $16,635,071. If allowance is made for short returns and for the consumption of those engaged in fishing, the whole yearly money value of the fisheries to Canada will be $20,000,000; and this does not include the seal hunt or whale fishery, and is quite independent of what the American and French fishermen catch.

The American "catch" in our waters amounts to about $10,000,000, and the French to $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, making a grand aggregate of fish caught in Canadian seaboard and deep sea fisheries of $35,000,000 per annum. According to the American census of 1870 the whole catch in all the American waters did not then much exceed $11,000,000. As a mere matter of money these fisheries are important, but as affording a training school for seamen they are still more so. On this account French, English, and American Governments have long striven for their possession. As a training school for sailors we have in these fisheries what can scarcely be estimated in money at all. Still, as we have said, the money value is very great.

To keep up the supply of fish necessary to the yearly yield of such an income requires careful management. It is not merely that care must be taken against over-fishing; there is also need to guard against starving the fish, viz., taking from them their appropriate nourishment. This has been the case along the American coast. The cod in these waters feeds on shad, alewives, salmon fry, &c. These latter have been so industriously fished all along the New-England coasts that the cod, halibut, &c., can no longer come, as aforetime, to feed and grow fat in those waters, but have forsaken them altogether. The valuable fish, have, in short, been driven or starved away, and unless great care is taken along the Canadian coasts the same results will follow in due time. The canned-lobster industry is mentioned by the *Telegraph* as one that is likely to be speedily exhausted. The seas all the way from New-York have been exhausted of these fish, and if the course pursued at present is long persisted in Canadian canned lobsters will also be a thing of the past. The total fish exports from Nova Scotia in 1873 were $6,577,086.

Some "schools" of fish are very migratory, and some scarcely migrate more than from the shore waters to the adjacent deep sea. These "home schools" may be, and often are, overfished, and consequently destroyed. The great Bank of Newfoundland has an area of 25,000 square miles; other banks lie to the west, making in all 40,000 square miles. The great fishing-ground off the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland does not, as a whole, fall short of 150,000 square miles. The slime from the Arctic Ocean, borne by the great northern icy current, supplies appropriate food to the different kinds of fish over all this wide expanse of feeding-ground, and though the climate is thereby rendered cold and apparently ungenial, yet but for this no such treasures would be found in all these seas as now reward the labors of the hardy fisherman.

A RAT STORY FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Carlisle (Penn.) *Herald* says: Mr. Jesse Laverty, of East Pennsboro', living near Booser's Mill, was lately very much annoyed by rats, which carried off his eggs and made sad work with his corn in the crib and then invaded his granary and commenced destroying a bin of wheat. Mr. Laverty, on examination, found there was but one place where the rats got in. He thereupon resolved to kill the rats by an artifice well worthy of the cause. He strewed corn meal liberally on the floor of the granary, and about one hour later he nailed the hole shut; he then called his dog (a Spanish terrier) and armed with a club went forth to battle. Now the door of the granary is fastened by a long wooden latch extending full across the door and can only be opened from the outside, and Mr. Laverty on entering the granary drew the door shut and heard the latch fall. He then thought the enemy was his, but this was an error, for the rats were more numerous than he expected, and, finding no way of escape, attacked both Mr. Laverty and his dog with great fury. Mr. Laverty laid on his blows hard and fast, and one blow, aimed at a rat, unfortunately hit the dog on the head and killed him. Mr. Laverty, being thus deprived of his faithful ally, would have fled, but could not. He then commenced calling for help; the rats meanwhile kept skirmishing around his legs, ran up his body, bit his hands, and one, bolder than the rest, bit his nose. It is impossible to say what the result of this unequal contest would have been, had not a passing neighbor attracted by the noise and cries, gone to the relief of Mr. Laverty, who presented a shocking spectacle, his face and hands bloody, and his clothes torn into shreds. Mr. Laverty being washed and rehabilitated, sat down to reflect, when he luckily hit on a better plan of warfare. He went and borrowed twelve cats, which with his own made fifteen; these he, in the evening, shut up in his granary with the rats, and the next morning he found, on examination, ten dead cats, one blind one, and two with one eye apiece. The remaining two were unhurt, and by actual count he found 119 dead rats; of the dead dog there was nothing left but the bones and hair, the rats doubtless having eaten him while Mr. Laverty was hunting cats.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A BEAR-CATCHING GOVERNOR.

HOW THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE OF CALIFORNIA ONCE LASSOOED A GRIZZLY.

An enthusiastic correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* gives the subjoined description of an encounter with a grizzly bear, in which California's new Governor (Pacheco) figured prominently:

Governor Pacheco has, among his accomplishments—and they are many—one possessed, we believe, by no other Governor in the United States. He can lasso, and get away with a wild grizzly bear; and we saw him do it in May, 1852, on the Rancho de los Osos (Bear Ranch) in San Luis Obispo, then the residence of Governor Pacheco's mother. Away up in the mountains, among the wild oats, the grizzlies take their morning naps, after their nightly prowling about in search of any stray calf, pig, or other small game. Early one morning the enormous print of a grizzly's foot was seen in the earth close by the dwelling of the Governor's mother, and in a few minutes Romualdo and two or three others were in the saddle and off for the mountains. When the tall wild oats, half way up the mountain, were reached, the party had not ridden more than two minutes among the tall, dry wisps, when the horses suddenly started, snorting loudly, and instantly a huge grizzly stood erect, with a terrific presence, high above the dry, wild oats. He looked just like a gigantic negro, with shaggy, fur overcoat, his eyes gleaming fiercely, his cruel teeth and red mouth unpleasantly conspicuous. Each man and every horse for the instant seemed petrified—as if, while every nerve and every muscle and wary sense was at its utmost tension, they had suddenly looked upon the Medusa. In a second's time, Pacheco spurred forward, swinging his lasso. The bear commenced sparring warily, and few professional boxers can fend off as these creatures will. But Pacheco's lasso shot out like an arrow, and clasped about the huge fore-foot, when the horse (who saw every movement, and was just as wide-awake as Pacheco,) sprang the other way, and, the lasso being fast to the pommel, the bear was instantly thrown to the ground, when two other men, quick as lightning, had thrown their lassos, and caught the hind-feet; then another rider caught the loose fore-foot, and the four horses took their positions like cavalry animals trained by some noiseless signal, and slowly marched down the mountain's side, two horses in the van and two in the rear, dragging Ursa Major quietly down the grassy descent, the rear horses keeping just taut-line enough to prevent the bear from getting any use of his terrible hind claws. Nahl has painted some of these California lassoing scenes, that have been as near justice to such exciting tableaux as could be done by the painter's art, but nothing could portray the intensity of excitement and action brought forth at such a moment. Pacheco was, at that time, twenty-one years old, and the handsomest man we ever looked upon.

"I guess the panther in the wilderness was not more fair than he."

When he first realized the sudden presence of the terrible enemy and stood erect in his stirrups, his face gleaming with the glory of youth, fearlessness, and excitement—his great black eyes sparkling, his white teeth tightly pressed upon his nether lip, perfectly still for a second, he was the most glorious object in nature. In no longer time than the sight of this could be just taken in he sprang forward, his long, dark hair tossed wildly for a moment, and then he had captured the bear, as related.

The captors slowly took their prisoner down to the house, where a long, heavy piece of timber lay upon the grass. Fastening the bear's hind feet to the timber with the strong lassos, and the fore feet to a strong, deep-driven stake, they stepped away to a respectful distance, their eyes upon the ferocious creature, and their hands upon their saddle-pommels. We walked up close to the bear to take a careful look at him. All cried out "Cuidado!" "Take care."

"Why, he's all secure," we said. "Yes, but look out."

"You don't think he could get loose?" "Perhaps not, but you'd better keep away!" And we did.

The bear lay with his head between his huge paws, covering his eyes, save occasionally when he would furtively lift his eyes, like a sulky child, to look at his captors; then covering his eyes again, remain a moment and steal another look. Soon he gave heavy sighs, and some one said, "he is dying!" We expressed surprise to learn that the bear was wounded.

"He is not wounded," they replied, "but his heart breaks—he dies of rage." And, in a few moments he had breathed his last, and was dragged away some distance from the house, and left.

Pacheco pointed to the sky. We looked, and saw a hundred carrion crows, whose watchful eyes had seen the feast long before it was half way down the mountain side; and before we were a hundred yards from the dead bear, its body was completely hidden by the sable, flapping wings of the hungry undertakers.

WRESTLING.

A MATCH FOR $5,000 IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Alta* gives a long account of a wrestling match in that city on Saturday evening, 6th inst., between M. Bauer, a Frenchman, and Leopold Vanderveken, a German. The *Alta* says time was called at 9:10 o'clock, and Vanderveken, with a light springing trot, came forward, apparently carrying too much flesh for a vigorous struggle. Immediately following him came the Frenchman, M. Bauer, as nimble as a cat and as graceful as Apollo. He was hailed with roars of applause. Both were stripped to the waist, and wore silk tights and buskins. The first round occupied fifteen minutes, and was won by Bauer. Twenty minutes were given for breathing time, and then came the second round, which Vanderveken won in five minutes. The third and last round is thus described:

Rumor spread about the hall that Bauer's knee had been badly injured, and all stretched their necks to see how he would advance. However, he did not halt in his gait, and his friends breathed free again. The men both looked business; as the boys say, this was to be "the sugar game"—$5,000 and a big name were dependent on the result. Vanderveken did not give that evidence of fatigue which his fleshiness led his many friends to fear would set in toward the end; in fact, his chest scarcely heaved from respiration; he looked every inch the giant he is, stood solidly on his feet, and felt the responsibility of the situation. Bauer held his own as usual, with doing and daring in both eyes. But a second they surveyed each other, and then a rush. Vanderveken caught the other about the neck and got his head down, which looked bad for the Frenchman's prospects; but Bauer did not like the familiarity, and ducked his head from the vice-like grasp of the Belgian. Again did the latter force the fight, and both were rushed to the back wall. They separated and met instantly in middle ground. Bauer once or twice raised his man up and essayed to throw him, but with unexampled agility he reached the ground safely on his feet. A trial to throw him over his shoulder also resulted badly, for Vanderveken evaded the lock. The two men struggled to their knees, and in that position they pulled and tugged at each other, with first one and then the other on his side, but both respecting the positions of the shoulders. Vanderveken at one time pulled Bauer over on his head till the Frenchman's legs stuck up in the air like a gymnast, while his neck was encircled by Vanderveken's arm as the latter lay on the ground, trying with mighty effort to pull that inverted head from under its owner; it was done, but the owner refused to fall in the right position. Bauer now gave the Belgian the advantage of a back hold, but when they fell to the stage it was evident that the best strategy of the evening had been executed, the Frenchman having calculated on his wonderful gymnastic power, and actually turned over on his head so as to throw the weight of his body across the Belgian's chest, and thus, with face uppermost, writhed and struggled till Vanderveken's strength gave out, and the shoulders touched the floor, the round occupying only six minutes. As soon as the referee's decision was announced, Bauer was worth $5,000.

A CHILD KILLED BY A DOG.

A painful story from Homer, Courtland County, is thus briefly told by the Ithaca *Journal*: "A little girl named Clark, aged four years, was visiting Friday afternoon, with her parents at the house of a Mr. Joselyn, a short distance east of the village. A daughter of the latter invited her little visitor to go out to the coop and see her chickens. They went together, and as they were passing through the wood-house, were joined by a large dog belonging to Mr. Joselyn. Arriving at the hen-house, the daughter of Mr. Joselyn opened the door and passed in. The little Clark girl, attempting to follow, was set upon by the dog, which so frightened the Joselyn girl that she closed the door of the hen-house. The screams of the girl at length reached the ears of the inmates of the house, who came running to her assistance. When they reached the spot, the dog had his teeth fastened in the child's right arm, and was shaking her furiously. She was rescued, but was horribly mangled. One ear was bitten off, the right cheek bitten out, and a portion of the scalp torn off. Beside these wounds, both arms were terribly mutilated. Everything was done to relieve the excruciating sufferings of the unfortunate child during last night, and this morning death mercifully put an end to them."

AN ANECDOTE OF CAPT. MARRYAT.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that about forty years ago, when Mr. Dillaway was Principal of the Latin school in this city, Capt. Marryat, the well known English author, was here on a visit, and about recess time one day, when the boys were scattered all around the school-house, Marryat wandered out of his hotel, which was near the school-house, in a frame of mind evidently exhilarated by drink. It was the work of but a few minutes to get the whole crowd of boys around him, and then he began to tell stories. The play-time was over, the bell had rung, but none of the boys moved away, for Marryat had told them to wait, saying that he would see that no trouble came to them. Master Dillaway came to the school-house door, but his beckonings were useless. The boys stayed until Marryat had finished his tales, and then the author marched in at the head of a procession of boys, every trace of intoxication having disappeared, and in the large hall of the school begged pardon of the Principal for having kept his scholars away.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCIENTIFIC LONDON. By BERNARD H. BECKER. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1875.

An exhaustive history of the scientific societies of London, with a record of some of the principal transactions which are to be found in their proceedings, would be a work of immense value. It would involve a large amount of labor and research, but no difficulties whatever to anybody of adequate literary and scientific skill. It would, however, amply repay any trouble that might be required, for when completed it would be little less than a history of the progress of science in all its branches during the last 200 years. Mr. Becker has adopted a title which would be suitable to such a work, but when we say that he has compressed all he has to say upon the subject in 340 small pages of large type, it will readily be understood that his book can hardly be said to be exhaustive.

It has, indeed, many defects; and it is by pointing out its shortcomings that we can best define the narrow limits within which it is restricted. In no degree whatever is it a mirror of scientific London. Many of the most important societies, such, for instance, as the Linnæan, the Asiatic, the Geological, the Antiquarian, the Royal Astronomical, the Anthropological, and others which we might name, are omitted altogether. Of the chief, we notice only the Royal and the Geographical as having attracted Mr. Becker's attention. Next to these he selects the Chemical and Statistical Societies. The Royal Institution and British Association are also remembered, and after them are several bodies of less scientific reputation; all doubtless excellent and useful in their way, but not holding the position in science of the great societies. Of these the London Institution, the Science Department at Kensington, and the Birkbeck Institute may be taken as typical. It is, therefore, to be regretted, first, that the author did not make his plan more comprehensive, and, secondly, that he has been content with a very superficial, sketchy, and sometimes irrelevant writing.

In some measure this is explained by the history of the book itself, and further by the evident inability on the part of its author to understand the spirit which prevails among members of the scientific societies of London, and which regulates the management and operation of these societies. It seems that Mr. Becker is not a member of any of them, but through the courtesy usually extended to strangers he from time to time attended some of their meetings. He availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to make up a series of articles, in some of which he criticised in no friendly mood much of what he saw and heard, but evidently without clearly comprehending it. Those articles were published in the columns of *Iron*, and they are now gathered up anew to make the volume before us. They are in no sense complete, nor do any of them convey to the reader an accurate impression of the subject treated. The author's remarks upon the Chemical Society are indeed exceedingly invidious and unjust. The amount of solid work which that society has done since its establishment by Prof. Graham is a sufficient justification of its members, whom Mr. Becker needlessly sneers at because he found among them so many more comparatively young men than he anticipated. It is absurd to imagine that a man of thirty, or even several years younger than that, may not be a sound scientific chemist, especially when it is remembered that much of the work done in the great laboratories of chemistry is done by young men. But if Mr. Becker had taken pains to extend his inquiries a little further, and to learn something more of the principles upon which the Chemical Society is conducted, he would probably have found that many of those whom he objected to for their presence at the meeting were, like himself, non-members. He will readily admit, if we are not much mistaken about him, that the papers read before the Chemical Society, and the discussions which take place upon them, are not such as will afford much interest to persons who are not tolerably well versed both in the science and the practice of chemistry.

The Royal Institution is the one scientific body in London which owes its existence in great measure to the zeal of a British colonist. Sir Joseph Banks was, it is true, one of its most active founders; but Benjamin Thompson, better known by the title of Count Rumford, bestowed upon him when he became a General in the Army of Bavaria, did yet more to bring it into being. In recent time the names of Davy, Farraday, and Tyndall have given it a world-wide repute, and, as the scientific resort of the fashionable world of London, it stands out in exceptional prominence in the English metropolis. It forms the subject of one of Mr. Becker's least unsuccessful chapters, though even there he cannot avoid some disparaging hints at the purpose which brings together the audience that every week crowds to Mr. Tyndall's lectures.

More space is devoted to the Institution of Civil Engineers, in which notice the author finds occasion to trace, though very superficially, the rise of steam navigation, defining the position held by Robert Fulton after his lessons from Symington in Scotland, and tracing the development down to the establishment of some of the now great ocean navigation companies. A chapter is also given to the new Society of Telegraph Engineers; and it is well to have that society brought into notice, since it is one which has a wide field of usefulness before it, and also one whose example might well be followed by persons engaged in telegraphy elsewhere. In short, we do not say that useful hints may not be derived from many parts of Mr. Becker's book. People who are not very particular about full and accurate information will also discover some pleasant reading there. But if any expect to find in it a fulfillment of the promise implied in the title, they will be disappointed.

THE ART TREASURES OF ENGLAND. Philadelphia: GEBBIE & BARRIE. New-York: HOWARTH & PHILLIPS, No. 86 Nassau street.

In this work, which has approached about half way toward completion, it is the plan of the publishers to reproduce engravings of the sculpture and paintings of the principal British artists of the current century. Each part, issued semi-monthly, contains three illustrations on steel and a large amount of descriptive letter-press. Of the manner of execution we must speak with considerable approval. The paper and typography are of the best, and the engravings are excellent. Here and there an impression is less satisfactory than its neighbors, and in this respect an improvement might be effected. We remark this especially in the copy from Marshall Wood's figure in marble, "The Song of the Shirt," and also in "Evangeline." The publishers would do well to discard all plates that are seriously worn, as these seem to be. In all other respects the book must be commended. It is intended, when complete, to contain representations of the works of nearly fifty painters and about half as many sculptors, including the foremost artists of the time. The royal galleries of England, as well as those of the nobility, have been placed under contribution for the purpose of enriching it, so that it may be regarded as likely to prove an interesting collection from the best known and best appreciated modern works of art. It is to be completed in thirty-four parts, of which, we believe, about a dozen have appeared, and at the low price at which it is published it should find its way into most houses where there is any artistic taste. The book will be valuable as well as ornamental.

THE ART JOURNAL. New series. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The March number of this American edition of the well-known *Art Journal* of London, fully justifies the favorable opinion we ventured to express when the work made its first appearance in this country. It contains three steel-plate engravings, respectively representing "Egglestone Abbey, near Barhard Castle," "H. M. S. 'Galatea' on a Cruise," an excellent sea piece from a painting by O. W. Brierly, and 'The Little Musician,' after A. Anker. The reading matter comprises twenty-one articles, many of which are devoted to topics of local interest, and they are profusely and admirably illustrated. For the general public this work is calculated to meet all requirements.

THE PORTFOLIO. An artistic periodical. Edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. London: SEELEY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

We took occasion last month to notice the pre-eminent merit of this serial among those which are devoted to art. The number now before us contains a large amount of solid information upon topics of interest, and three pages of engravings, illustrating as many varieties of subject and treatment. Of these the first is an etching, by Leopold Flameng, of a portrait of a youth said to have been painted by Masaccio at the beginning of the fifteenth century. But Mr. Wornum, the author of a brief memoir of Masaccio, and the curator of the collection of pictures in the British National Gallery, attributes it to Filippino Lippi, and regards it as a portrait of that painter. If this be correct, the original must have been painted nearer the end than the beginning of the century named.

Next we have an excellent photo-engraving from one of the latest works of Pierre Billet, a French artist insufficiently known. It is named "Les Ramasseuses de Bois," the painting having been finished and exhibited only last year. The engraving deserves the closest attention. Young artists may derive some hints from it, for if minutely examined it will be found to be not only a most effective picture, but a demonstration, to a great extent, of the manner in which the painter did the original work. It shows, as it were, the secrets by which some of the most striking effects are produced, and the mode in which the brush has been used. In this feature we have frequently noticed the value of photo-engravings, but we do not remember ever to have seen it more marked than in the present instance, where, it is observable in every detail, especially in the accessories. The third illustration is in one respect allied to this, being an autotype from a series of Greek coins.

The notice of Pierre Billet, which although short is sufficiently explicit, is from the pen of René Ménard, manager of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*. Mr. J. W. Conyers-Carr contributes a paper on "The Winter Art Season," and the article on Greek coins is by H. V. Tebbs, being the substance of one read before the Burlington Fine Arts Club late last year. The "Technical Notes" this month contain some references to the practice of Mr. Frederick Leighton, R. A. They are less detailed than those to which we drew attention in the previous numbers, but they contain several suggestions which will be of value, and some probably curious, to artists.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Pestalozzi.* Cincinnati and New-York: Wilson, Hinkle & Co.

—*Morality of Prohibition Liquor Laws.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*The Mosaic Account of Creation.* New-York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

—*Goethe's "Hermann" and "Dorothea."* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Danger.* Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co.

—*Birds of the North-west.* Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*History of English Literature and Language.* Two volumes. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Life of John Coleridge Patterson.* Two volumes. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*The French Revolution.* New-York: Scribner & Co.

DR. DE KOVEN.

The Chicago *Times* believes that Dr. DeKoven will be offered the Rectorship of St. James Episcopal Church in that city, and that he would accept. It says: "It was deemed eminently proper by the majority of the vestry, at a secret meeting held Wednesday evening last, to suggest the name of Rev. Dr. De Koven as one signally eligible for call to the Rectorate of that parish. There, was, of course, some dissent expressed by the minority, and especially by Daniel Goodwin, Jr., Esq., a prominent member of that church, one of the Wardens, and who has cut a conspicuous figure in the opposition movement against Dr. De Koven as Bishop. The brother of the Bishop elect, Mr. John De Koven, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, is a member of the vestry, and although expressing as he does the sentiment of a large portion of the congregation, he would like to see Dr. De Koven Rector of St. James' Parish, provided he does not ultimately become Bishop of the diocese; yet he himself was somewhat in doubt whether, considering the feeling that is rife about the bishopric and kindred matters at this juncture, it would be fair for the majority of the vestry to call Dr. De Koven, when it is considered that a new vestry will be elected at Easter. This question was entertained by Messrs. C. R. Larrabee, Treasurer of the Diocese, E. H. Sheldon, and some others, although Mr. F. H. Winston thinks the majority would be justified in calling Dr. De Koven at once. He, however, says that if the good taste of such a procedure is questioned and the call deferred until after the election of the new vestry at Easter, that then, in any case, he is certain that the congregation would elect by a large majority a vestry elected upon the broad square issues of De Koven's call as Rector of that important parish. At the meeting on Wednesday night no formal action was taken, several other names were mentioned as eligible to fill the impending vacancy, but not even an informal ballot was taken, and the question of who is to be called remains open to be disposed of at a subsequent meeting."

AN ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN.

The following anecdote of Abraham Lincoln and how he obtained means to stump Illinois against Stephen A. Douglas is given by the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial*, which says that its authenticity is vouched for by one of the parties concerned: In the year 1857 a Chicago firm sued another in Rockford, Ill., for an infringement on patent harvesters. The trial was long and tedious, costing the defendants not less than $50,000 to defend the suit. The case was tried in Cincinnati. After several adjournments, and before the last struggle, the attorney for the defense wrote his client a letter, saying he felt fully competent to try the case, but that there were two lawyers he did not want against him, one of them being A. Lincoln, of Springfield, Ill., and he desired them to write and retain him. For one week's services the defendant paid Lincoln $1,500. After he was elected President he appointed one member of the firm United States Assessor of the Rockford District, reminding him of the law suit, and stating that the $1,500 he received as his fee was used to stump the State of Illinois against Stephen A. Douglas, and that that was what elected him to the Presidency of the United States. "Had it not been for the money you paid me," he said, "I would not have been able to have stumped the State. You will please accept the appointment as a slight remuneration for aid at that time."

PORK TRADE OF CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* publishes the annual report of the packing business of Chicago, together with comparative figures showing the changes in the trade from former seasons, and says: "The total number of hogs received, alive and dressed, during the season, was 2,362,974, against 2,243,212 for the season of 1873–4. The average price of the season just closed has been $6 62½, against $4 80 last year. Trade has been peculiarly active, and the season has been generally profitable to packers. The figures show that Chicago leads every other city in the world as a packing point, and appearances indicate that ere many years this city will have a practical monopoly of the whole business."

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESENT BOARD.

COLLECTION OF FACTS AND FIGURES—BUSINESS DISPOSED OF IN ONE YEAR—CRIMINALS AND THEIR OFFENSES—AMOUNT OF FINES COLLECTED—NATIONALITIES OF THE OFFENDERS.

The first annual report of the present Board of Police Justices has just been issued. It covers the period between Nov. 12, 1873, and Oct. 31, 1874, thus wanting eleven days of a complete year. Succeeding reports will cover the full period of one year, ending with Oct. 31. The Board of Police Justices fairly estimate the value of statistical reports of this kind when they say that an authentic and detailed statement of the amount of crime and disorder prevailing in a large community like this, apart from the interest it may excite in the speculative mind, furnishes to the law-making power valuable assistance in shaping the character and extent of legislation designed for the protection of society, and that a comparison of such statements rendered from year to year would demonstrate the success or failure of the various Police policies pursued to secure the suppression of crime and disorderly practices, and would suggest the necessity for the enforcement of other and more or less stringent measures to accomplish the desired results. The present report contains a great deal of valuable statistical matter, but in some respects is incomplete. This the Justices account for by the statement that the necessary books for keeping the records were not supplied them until five months after they had entered upon the discharge of their duties, and during this time they were compelled to rely for the preservation of the records upon such facilities as were bequeathed to them by their predecessors. In consequence of this delay some of the data, especially such as relate to age, nativity, and color, are incomplete.

THE BUSINESS OF A YEAR.

The report embraces the business of five Police courts up to January 1, 1874, and after that date six courts are included, the additional court being that organized for the annexed portion of Westchester County. Annexed to the report, and constituting a part thereof, are several appendices. Appendix A. contains the rules and regulations of the Board, which are inserted in compliance with the law; Appendix B, a general tabulation of the statistics of all the Police courts and Court of Special Sessions of the City of New-York for the whole period covered by the report; and Appendix C, the separte reports of the several Police clerks, covering the nature and amount of the business transacted in the several Police Courts, and by the several Justices. Appendix B presents the fact that the business transacted in the Police Courts during the past year has been very large, and includes almost every offense known to our laws.

ONE IN EVERY TWELVE ARRESTED.

The total number of prisoners arraigned was 84,821, which, assuming the population of the City to be 1,000,000, would represent one arrest to less than every twelve of the whole population, if all the persons arrested were at the time residents of the City. It appears, however, that a large portion were at the time of arrest residents of other cities and places, and should not, therefore, be credited to our population. But, formidable as these figures are, they do not, the report says, represent the full extent of offenses against the laws, there being no reliable means at hand of determining the number of crimes and offenses for which no arrests had been made. There were many cases, also, in which the Grand Jury took action without a preliminary examination before a Police Magistrate. Of the total number of prisoners, 60,213 were males and 24,608 females. Of these, a total of 35,565 were discharged, and 49,251 were held upon some charge, while 5 cases are still pending. The number held includes 32,906 males and 16,345 females. The report accounts for the large number of discharges on the ground of arrests made by many of the officers under mistaken views, the failure to obtain evidence, and the unwillingness of complainants to prosecute.

THE DISPOSITION OF CRIMINALS.

The disposition made of the prisoners held is shown by table C, where they are classified generally without reference to the particular offenses committed. The total number held for trial at the Courts of General and Special Sessions was 8,424, of whom 7,394 were males and 1,030 females. This number represents the total of those held for trial upon charges of felony and misdemeanor, and deducting this amount from the whole number held we get 40,827, the males being 25,512 and the females 15,315, as the number in which a final disposition was made by the Magistrates. Coming from these general statistics to more detailed statements, we find in table E the number arrested, discharged, and held for the separate offenses enumerated. The whole number of persons arrested for the commission of crimes ranking as felonies was 4,621, of whom 4,131 were males and 490 females. Of this number there were held for trial 2,718 males and 280 females, making 2,998 in all. The remainder were discharged, with the exception of five, whose cases were reported as still pending.

NATURE OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED.

In this class of offense, the most numerous crimes of which are felonious assault, burglary, grand larceny, and larceny from the person, the proportion of females is small, and the ratio of cases of felony to the whole population, on the assumption already mentioned, would be one to less than 217. Upon charges of assault ranking as felony there were arraigned 615, of whom 574 were males and 41 females, and of this number 412 were held for trial, of whom 390 were males and 22 females. The commission of these offenses the Justices attribute to one of two causes, intoxication or the reckless practice of carrying dangerous weapons upon the person, and in this connection they severely censure the latter practice.

THE INDISCRIMINATE CARRYING OF PISTOLS.

There seems to exist, they say, no sound reason why the law which applies to the carrying of slung-shots should not apply also to the carrying of pistols. The practice, they urge, is not confined to the lawless and rowdy element of society, many young men of good social position being in the habit of carrying with them by day and by night pistols and revolvers, for which they have no legitimate use. On the subject of intoxication, they say that most of the offenses in the nature of felonious assault are committed after midnight and after a long continued indulgence in drink; and this fact, they think, furnishes a strong argument for the enforced closing of all places where strong liquors are sold during unseasonable hours.

THE PREVALENCE OF BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES.

Burglary is the next offense with which the report deals. Upon the charge of burglary and attempts at burglary there were arraigned 679, of whom 670 were males and 9 females. Of this number 503 were held for trial, 497 being males and 6 females. The experience of the Justices is that by far the greater number arraigned for this crime are young in years, being generally under twenty-five. The largest single class of felonies contained in the report is that of grand larceny. The whole number arrested on this charge, including attempts at the offense, was 1,631, of whom 1,356 were males and 275 females; 862 males and 166 females were held for trial, being a total of 1,028. One great inducement, the Justices say, to the commission of this crime is the facility with which the thief is enabled to dispose of the proceeds of his crime; the existence of so many pawnbrokers shops and junk-shops contributing to this condition of affairs.

PICKPOCKETS AND SWINDLERS.

In the case of larceny from the person, commonly known as pocket-picking, pocket-book snatching, &c., there were 581 arrests, 477 being males and 104 females. Of this number 350 males and 63 females were held for trial, being a total of 413. This offense, the report states, is most frequent in public conveyances and large gatherings of the people, where the crowded condition of the place affords facilities for the commission of the crime, while rendering more difficult the detection and identification of the offender. Upon the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, the arrests amounted to 237, of whom 219 were males and 18 females. Of these, 105 males and 6 females were held for trial. In very many cases in which the charge was preferred the Justices felt reluctantly constrained to dismiss the proceedings, because the facts elicited, although disclosing serious wrongs on the part of the accused, yet lacked some essential element of this crime.

PETTY THEFTS INDUCED BY SUFFERING.

The report next deals with misdemeanors, a class of offenses which, in the scale of importance, ranks next to felonies. The term, being comprehensive, embraces a great variety of offenses. The whole number arrested on charges of misdemeanor was 12,426, of whom 10,579 were males and 1,847 females; and of this number there were held for trial, and bailed to keep the peace, 5,894 males and 918 females. The most numerous class of misdemeanors which came before the magistrates were petit larceny, assault and battery, and cruelty to animals. Upon charges of petit larceny and attempts at the crime, 3,483 males and 861 females were arrested, of whom 2,197 males and 469 females were held for trial. Their remarks on the subject of grand larceny the Justices considered equally applicable to this offense. They had ascertained that the crime had been frequently committed under circumstances of very great distress on the part of the offender, and in some instances to obtain even the necessaries of life. A large number of the males arrested on this charge were boys under fourteen years of age, while the number of females included few girls under the age of sixteen.

ASSAULTS AND OTHER MINOR OFFENSES.

For assault and battery, which was the largest class of misdemeanors coming within the cognizance of the Police Justices during the year, 6,374 arrests were made. Of this number there were held for trial 3,112, or less than one-half the total arrests. The males held for trial were 2,743, and the females 369. The large ratio of those discharged is accounted for by the withdrawal of the charge preferred. Upon the charge of cruelty to animals there were 320 arrests, of whom 265 were held for trial. The tables on this subject disclose the fact that of the whole number arrested but two were females. On the charge of keeping disorderly houses the females preponderate. The total arrests were 152, of whom 75 were males and 77 females. Of these, 56 males and 75 females were held for trial. Under this class are included generally the keepers or proprietors of all kinds of disreputable houses. For keeping gambling houses and selling lottery policies there were 200 arrests, and in 116 cases the persons arrested were held for trial.

THE VICTIMS OF INTOXICATION.

Of the class of cases in which the Magistrates are clothed with summary powers, those arrested for intoxication outnumber all others combined. These offenders are either fined or discharged. There were arrested on this charge, inclusive of those cases where a charge of disorderly conduct was also preferred, 40,777, of whom 27,203 were males, and 13,574 females. These figures do not include those who indulge their appetites to excess without giving offense to the public, intoxication not being an offense under the law unless accompanied by such circumstances as constitute a violation of public decency. Of the whole number arrested 23,113 were convicted, 14,186 of these being males, and 8,927 females. The large number of females fined and committed is accounted for as follows: First, females are more frequent and persistent than males in their return to the courts; second, public exhibitions of drunkenness in females indicate a depraved and abandoned condition; and, third, there are often in the cases of males circumstances to be taken in mitigation of punishment which rarely exist in cases of females.

PUNISHMENT OF THE VARIOUS GRADES OF DRUNKARDS.

The Justices are satisfied that intoxication is the one great leading cause which renders Police Courts necessary. They class the cases of those arrested for intoxication under three heads—exceptional or occasional, periodical, and habitual. In dealing with the first they believe that the disgrace of being arrested, and perhaps locked up for the night in the station-house, is all the punishment that is called for, unless the offense is of a gross character. The second class demands greater severity, and the imposition of a fine, with confinement in default of payment, while the third class calls for a long term of correction, during which the offenders may be forcibly restrained from indulging their appetites. The report contains the statement that the exposure on the sidewalk before saloons of beer barrels or kegs containing refuse beer or liquors attracts a certain class of persons and tempts them to indiscreet indulgences which result in their being removed to the station-house in an insensible condition. The adoption of an ordinance against such exposure is suggested as a remedy which would tend to decrease the occasions for arrests upon the charge of intoxication. The laws relating to intoxication are held to be loose in many of their provisions, and there appears, according to the report, to be a necessity for their thorough and systematic revision.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND VAGRANCY.

The next matter with which the report deals is the class of offenses which come within the comprehensive description of disorderly conduct. The whole number arrested upon charges of this character was 20,693, of whom 13,568 were males, and 7,125 females. Of this number there were fined or required to furnish bonds, 11,757, being 7,058 males, and 4,699 females. The remainder, 8,936, were discharged. Those who failed to pay the fines imposed were committed for periods ranging from one to ten days, and those who failed to furnish the required bonds were committed for periods ranging from one day to twelve months. For the violation of corporation ordinances the arrests were 1,514 males and 59 females, of whom 780 males and 21 females were fined. Under the title of disorderly persons are embraced, among others, all persons who abandon or neglect to support their wives or children. The number arraigned on this charge was 503, of whom 185 were convicted. On the charge of vagrancy there were arraigned 3,139, of whom 1,751 were males and 1,388 were females. Of these, 1,572 males and 1,293 females were held for trial. In cases of juvenile delinquency, 660 males and 214 females were sent to various reformatory institutions. In connection with this portion of their report, the Justices say that they shall look with interest to the enforcement of the recent act relating to compulsory education, from which they hope to witness beneficial results.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN SPECIAL SESSIONS.

During the year the several Justices have, in addition to performing their duties in the several Police Courts, held the Court of Special Sessions. The number of persons actually tried in this court for the year beginning Nov. 4, 1873, and ending Oct. 31, 1874, was 4,074, of whom 3,572 were males and 502 females. Of this number, 3,205—2,825 being males and 383 females—a large number of cases, principally of assault and battery, amounting to 1,366, were dismissed on account of the failure of the complainants to appear and prosecute and the inability to find them.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSITION OF FINES.

The statistics in relation to the collection of fines are as follows: There have been collected as fines in the Police Courts during the 354 days covered by the report $58,017 25, and in the Court of Special Sessions during the 360 days covered by the report $9,096, making in all $67,113 25. This amount was paid over to the Controller, with the exception of $1,833, which, in compliance with the law, was paid over to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Fines paid by prisoners after commitment are not included in the above figures. Such fines paid to the Warden of the City Prison amounted to $4,174, and this item brings the total of fines collected in and through the Police Courts and the Court of Special Sessions to $71,287 25.

NATIONALITIES OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

The statistics concerning the nationalities of persons convicted is, as already stated, only approximate, the tables in this respect being incomplete. On charges of disorderly conduct there are 3,072 credited to the United States, 4,056 to Ireland, 1,189 to Germany, various smaller numbers to other countries, and the large number of 3,015 comes under the heading "not given." Again, under the heading intoxication, 3,331 are credited to the United States, 9,120 to Ireland, 1,157 to Germany, and 6,840 "not given." In the table bearing on cases of insanity, more than half the cases come under the description of "not given," there being 683 cases under that caption, while the united cases in which the nationality is known amount to 670. For abandonment, 44 cases are credited to the United States, 33 to Ireland, and 35 to Germany, while 69 are "not given." In the matter of assault and battery, 616 are set down to the United States, 1,175 to Ireland, and 332 to Germany. In this instance there are 773 cases in which the nationality is undetermined. This defect runs through the entire table, but it is fairly accounted for by the Justices in the beginning of their report. The total results which we get from these statistics of crime, so far as nationalities are concerned, are as follows: United States, 10,671; Ireland, 18,089; Germany, 3,927; England, 733; Scotland, 283; France, 181; Italy, 71; other foreign countries, 485, and "not given," 14,811, making a total of 49,251. The omission on the part of former boards to collate the statistics of the Police Courts of the City operates, the Justices say, to deprive the present report of some features, the insertion of which would enhance its interest and value, but there can be no doubt that it is a document which will be very valuable in aiding future comparisons.

THE LOSS OF THE GIOVANNI.

In a letter to the Boston *Globe*, Mr. B. C. Sparrow, Superintendent of the Life-saving Station, writes: "Speaking of the loss of the Italian bark Giovanni, you say that 'the bombs with which the stations are supplied being utterly worthless,' and suggest that 'they must have deteriorated from some cause.' You are hereby respectfully informed that no such article as a 'bomb' is used in the Life-saving Service but a mortar which (after being placed in position, and charged with four ounces of first quality of sporting powder) throws a twenty-four pound shot, with line attached, a distance generally not exceeding 270 yards. A shot was thrown which fell twenty-six yards short of the bark Giovanni, which lay 300 yards instead of 400 yards as you state from the shore. There is necessarily a limit to the distance to which a line can be carried by a shot. There is an essential difference as regards distance between 200 feet to schooner Sea Lion and 300 yards to bark Giovanni. The apparatus used was in good order and condition, and you are requested to correct the statement above referred to."

DEATH OF ONE OF THE BALTIMORE QUARTET.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Wednesday says: "On Monday evening Jennie, the most promising of the quartet of Hahn babies, on Low street, died of catarrh, and two of the others, Sarah and Mary, are said to be sick. The dead baby was yesterday prepared for burial and laid in the front room. The three little sisters, who are now three weeks old, lay in the crib in the adjoining room, Sarah and Katie together at the head, and Mary, with Jennie's vacant pillow beside her, occupying the other end. Sarah, the one that was delicate from birth, has not thrived, but Jennie seemed to be growing finely until taken sick. Her funeral will take place to-day. Mrs. Hahn, the mother, is well enough to go about the house. She is a comely-faced woman, of average stature. Although but thirty years of age, Mrs. Hahn has been the mother of ten children, the first being twins, born when she was seventeen years of age. She was a widow when she married Mr. Hahn."

SENATOR CLAYTON'S TELEGRAM.

Senator Clayton's telegram to Little Rock, Ark., is thus printed in the papers of that city:

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The action of Congress upon Arkansas affairs is conclusive. The validity of the new Constitution and the Government established thereunder ought no longer to be questioned. It is the duty of Republicans to accept the verdict, and render the same acquiescence which we would have demanded had the case been reversed. As I am in receipt of numerous communications regarding Arkansas affairs, please publish this for the information of all who desire my views upon the subject. I will return home soon after the adjournment of the Senate. POWELL CLAYTON.

TROUT FISHING.

OPENING OF THE SEASON—FACTS FOR FISHERMEN.

POPULAR TROUTING LOCALITIES IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK—THE PONDS AND STREAMS OF LONG ISLAND—ABUNDANCE OF FISH AND GOOD SPORT ANTICIPATED.

The trout-fishing season, as all true sportsmen know, commences to-day, and will keep open until the 15th day of September next. Perhaps no branch of out-door amusement is more generally indulged in, or gives greater pleasure to its legion of admirers, than trout fishing. The many beautiful and well-stocked trout ponds and streams scattered all over Long Island, in the preservation and protection of which thousands of dollars are annually expended, bear testimony to the favor in which the pastime stands. In this respect, it is a pleasure to be able to state that the owners of the best fishing grounds on Long Island dispense their hospitalities with unsparing hand.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PONDS AND STREAMS.

In consequence of the severe weather with which we have been visited, and the evident reluctance of Winter to give place to "gentle Spring," the present fishing season is undoubtedly backward. The Winter has been unusually trying and rigorous, and has not even yet deigned to bid us farewell. To be sure we have had a few warm Spring days during the past week, but not by any means sufficient to shake off the icy mantle in which forest and stream are still clothed. The ponds are all either entirely frozen over or filled with broken ice, and the snow still lies deep on the ground. The salt-water streams certainly are open, and offer the opportunity for bait-fishing, but it is doubtful if even the most enthusiastic anglers will avail themselves of the privilege to any extent, in view of the present uninviting season. It will take at least a week of the present weather to open up the ponds, and a few days additional before fishing can be properly commenced. It is, therefore, safe to state that there will be no actual fly-fishing for trout before the 1st of April. Of course the South-side Club, of Long Island, the Suffolk Club, and the Smithtown Club, in their grand openings to-day will include trout fishing on the programme, in accordance with their usual custom; but although the season may thus be formally opened, trouting cannot practically commence for two weeks yet. Some old sports persistently claim that the condition of the moon augurs a favorable opening; but it would appear that on the present occasion the moon and the seasons do not act in harmony. For all purposes the legal opening of the trouting season might just as well not take place in this State as early as it does, but might be made uniform with that of Pennsylvania, which does not commence until the 1st of April. An old authority on trout states that the fish cannot have time to clean themselves and recuperate until, by a few days of genial weather, they are permitted to throw off the accumulated dirt which clouds their bodies from want of movement in Winter. During such severe Winters as we have just gone through with trout lie partially dormant, and are not in good condition for the table until the ice has left the stream and given them an opportunity to feed on spearing, smelt, shrimp, mummies, and the roe of other fishes. With such food they soon grow into the condition of succulency, with no foreign and woody or clay taste, and become fat and high flavored.

THE FISHING PLACES ON LONG ISLAND.

Trout-fishing can be enjoyed in abundance in the vicinity of the City, the streams being numerous and fruitful. Long Island, from its close proximity and the superior natural advantages which it enjoys, may be called the great angling ground for New-York sportsmen. The island is one network of ponds, streams, and creeks, the majority of which, being well protected, swarm with trout. The private ponds, which are very numerous, are well stocked and afford excellent sport, and the owners, being keen sportsmen, strictly prohibit bait fishing, only allowing the use of the fly in their waters. Many of the proprietors of these pleasant retreats are members of the New York Association for the Protection of Game, which has done noble service in preventing the utter extermination of fish and game in the forests and rivers of the State. The best trout pond on Long Island, and perhaps in the country, is Massapequa Lake, the property of William Floyd Jones. The proprietor spends large sums in maintaining this property, which he throws open to his friends. In addition to being the best fly-fishing pond on the island, Massapequa enjoys a reputation for its successful breeding and cultivation of trout. The South-side Club owns an excellent and extensive trout preserve, with several hundred acres of land, good buildings, excellent accommodation, and unrivaled opportunities for the pursuit of field sports. Under the able administration of Recorder Hackett, President of the association, whose reputation as a sportsman is proverbial, the affairs of the South-side Club have attained a position of unusual prosperity. The beautiful grounds have been enlarged and improved, and everything possible has been done to render them attractive in the eyes of the sportsman. In addition to the numerous streams already owned by the members of the association, they have this season hired the eastern branch of the Great River, which teems with trout and affords excellent fishing. The Recorder's well-known severity in dealing with poachers has induced those gentlemen to give the grounds of the South-side Club a very wide berth, and the terrible havoc on game of former years is now unknown. Thanks to such protective policy, a resident of this City wishing to show the visitor a magnificent preserve, whose streams are well stocked with fish and whose parks are inhabited by all kinds of game in their native wildness, within an hour's ride of the noise of the Metropolis, can do so by visiting the grounds of the South-side Club of Long Island. At the ponds of the Suffolk Club (Sam Carman's pond) excellent trout-fishing and good accommodation in the new club-house can be obtained. At Millburn Pond, near South Hempstead, which is hired by a club of gentlemen from this City, good sport is always to be had. There are three excellent ponds at Smithtown, where good fishing can be enjoyed, and at the Babylon Paper Mill ponds, which are generally rented to private parties for the season, the angler will find ample opportunity to display his skill. Cedar Creek and Newbridge Creek, at Baldwinsville, and the ponds from which they run, are stocked with very fine trout, and even now, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, an expert angler can take fish in abundance in the creeks. Green's Creek, near Sayville, which has always been celebrated for the size and numbers of its trout, has this year been sold for private fishing. In former years the fishing of this creek, which is one of the best trouting streams on Long Island, was disposed of by renting. At Patchogue there are several ponds which are private property. Not having been preserved, they have suffered sadly at the hands of the poachers, and, as a natural consequence, the trout have been almost exterminated. In addition to these ponds there is an almost endless variety of others scattered all over the island, owned by hotel-keepers, or hired by small clubs, where good, bad, and indifferent fishing can be obtained. In fact, no matter what direction the angler may take along the route of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, he can scarcely fail to strike one of the many trout streams that are to be found in that locality without the assistance of a guide.

SOME OF THE BEST PONDS ON THE ISLAND.

Among the best stocked and most beautifully situated private ponds on the south side of Long Island are those of George Lorillard, Royal Phelps, Robert B. Roosevelt, Shepherd Knapp, William C. Barrett, and August Belmont. The angler in quest of good trout fishing on Long Island will find excellent sport at either of the following points along the south-side, which are given in their respective order in point of distance: First in order comes William H. Furman's breeding and fishing ponds at Maspeth, near Williamsburg, where trout-breeding is successfully carried out by means of a patented process known as a "shanty." As many as 500,000 young trout have been seen at one time in Mr. Furman's race. At the Douglass P[illegible]d, Little Neck, near Flushing, which are private property, very large trout can be had in abundance, as well as the Millburn Pond, South Oyster Bay, a short distance beyond. Massepequa Lake, at South Oyster Bay, the property of William Floyd Jones, is next reached. The lake, which is said by those who ought to know to be the finest trout preserve in the world, teems with large fish of choice flavor. Next in order comes the beautiful residence and trout-pond of Mr. Royal Phelps, President of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, which is known as Cedar Swamp Pond, situated near Babylon, where excellent fishing is offered by Mr. Phelps to his numerous visitors, the pond being kept well stocked and carefully maintained. In the vicinity of Mr. Phelps' grounds at Babylon are situate the paper mill and other ponds, as well as Cedar Creek and Newbridge Creek, the fishing in which is principally private. At Bay Shore excellent fishing can be enjoyed in the three ponds known as the Smith Ponds, which are now private property. The next station—Islip—contains a number of good trouting grounds, the principal of which are the fine creek owned by the South-side Club, and the fruitful ponds of Messrs. Lorillard, Belmont, and Johnston. At Sayville, which is next reached, Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt has built one of the best ponds on the island, which he maintains at considerable expense. Mr. Roosevelt, who is an enthusiastic trout-fisher, can boast of a stock of very fine fish, which he generously places at the disposal of his sporting friends, preferring to visit other waters in quest of sport for himself. At Patchogue good fishing could formerly be obtained at Mott's Pond, Willis' Pond, and Swan Creek, but these places not having been protected, the trout have almost disappeared, and fishing is now very indifferent. The next point reached is Fireplace, formerly Sam Carman's pond, where the grounds and preserves of the Suffolk Club are situated. The river is one of the largest on the island, and swarms with large-sized trout. The members of the Suffolk Club are gentlemanly sportsmen of the true type, and many of them cast the fly with more than ordinary skill. The anglers' route on the south side terminates at Moriches, where the Seatuck Club formerly had its location. The fishing ponds are now private, and, being situated in the midst of a den of poachers, offer but few inducements to the trout-fisher. The ponds abound in yellow perch, but trout have all but disappeared.

On the north side of Long Island trout-fishing is indifferent, consequently the locality is not much frequented by anglers. At Oyster Bay and Huntingdon there are a few good ponds, owned by private parties; but the public fishing is not sufficiently good to attract the votaries of the rod from the more fruitful waters of the south side.

OTHER FISHING PLACES IN THIS STATE.

Abundance of trout-fishing can be had within easy reach of this City, at almost all points throughout this and adjacent States. The whole region of the Adirondacks, for instance, abounds in fruitful lakes and streams, many of which, being far removed from human habitations and lying off the regular track of the sportsman, have never been fished, and literally swarm with brook trout. Besides the Raquette River, which is most generally patronized, and produces large fish in any quantity—excellent sport can be had in any of the many streams intersecting this beautiful locality. First-class fishing can also be enjoyed on the Beaver Kill, in Sullivan County, this State, which, with its numerous tributaries, affords good sport to private anglers, as well as a number of fishing clubs. Fishermen in this section make their head-quarters in the hotel of the widow Darby. The trout-pond of Mr. Robert Livingstone, near Delhi, Delaware County, is worthy of notice. The preserve is well stocked with large fish, the usual catches running from two to five pounds. The trout hatching and breeding house of Mr. Seth Green, at Caledonia Creek, near Rochester, is perhaps the most perfect establishment of its kind in the State. It was formerly operated in the interests of the State Commissioners of Fisheries; but the work of breeding is now carried on successfully by Mr. Green for his own amusement. Caledonia Creek and ponds, which have their rise in an immense spring, swarm with superb trout, and the fishing, which is strictly private, has the reputation of being the best in the State. Anglers will find ample opportunity to display their skill in almost any part of Rockland, Orange, and Delaware Counties, at the head waters of the Delaware River, in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, or in the region known as the Warwick Woodlands, immortalized by Frank Forrester.

TROUT STREAMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania, within convenient distance of New-York, good trout fishing can always be had in Broadhead's Creek, near the Delaware Water Gap, in the Bushkill stream, and in the several small but fruitful streams at the headwaters of the Susquehanna River, in the western part of the State. Excellent fishing can also be enjoyed at Taylor's Creek and in the Shohola River. The Blooming Grove Park Association offers, among other inducements, trout fishing in its streams and ponds; but the "knowing ones" assert that the fishing is very poor, and the locality consequently unattractive to "true sportsmen."

OF NEW-JERSEY.

In the streams crossed by the Erie Railway in New-Jersey pretty fair trout fishing can be obtained, but the State is by no means remarkable for its advantages in this respect. At Hackettstown, the headwaters of the Musconetcong River, the fishing is above medium, and this is about all that can be said in its favor.

OF MAINE.

At the grounds of the Oquossoc Club, in Maine, abundance of large trout can be taken by the fly-fishers, as well as at the source of the Androscoggin River, where the fish taken often range as high as ten or twelve pounds. Fly-fishing at this point can be pursued with most advantage late in the season. At the Moosehead and Rangely Lakes, in Maine, also, splendid fishing can be enjoyed.

BAIT AND FLY FISHING.

In consequence of the prevalence of bait fishing among certain classes of anglers, trout has become very scarce in some localities, and as a consequence the fly-fishers of the present day must display considerable skill in order to induce the speckled beauties to bite. Bait-fishing is now considered unsportsmanlike by those who have any pretensions to be ranked as "true sportsmen," and several sporting associations, prominent among which is the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, have entirely abolished bait-fishing, confining themselves exclusively to the use of the fly. Apropos of the popularity now given to fly-fishing by the example of the influential gentlemen referred to, it may not be amiss to mention one or two gems in the way of fly-books, which we have been permitted to inspect. Mr. J. James Hyde, of No. 22 Maiden lane, who is one of the most skillful and ardent anglers in the State, has just completed, for his own amusement, a fly-book containing a magnificent collection of trout flies. The book contains over 800 flies, divided into no less than sixty choice varieties, and would be a treasure to a piscatorial museum. Valuable, however, as this treasure is, it is infinitely surpassed by the beautiful book which Mr. Hyde has now all but completed. The parchment leaves of the book alluded to are ornamented on either side with choice illuminations, flowers, scroll-work, and pretty sketches, interspersed with decorations in colored silks. The blank leaves between each fly-leaf contain on either side choice oil-paintings, representing fishing scenes in the different seasons. These sketches, which are the work of some of our leading artists, are perfect little gems in their way, and excite much admiration. This beautiful and unique work of art, which Mr. Hyde has taken so much pains to embellish, will probably be, when complete, the most valuable fly-book in the United States.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

The prospects of a plentiful supply of trout during the present season are undoubtedly favorable. The thick coating of ice in which pond and stream have, during the past severe Winter, been enveloped, has protected the fish from the ravages of the poacher, and prevented the terrible destruction of other seasons. It is true that the heavy rains with which we were visited some five weeks ago may have swept away whatever spawn yet remained unhatched, but any losses from this cause will be more than compensated for by the involuntary absence of the poacher during the Winter months.

SUMNER AND CHASE.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

A variety of statements having appeared in the newspapers during the past year concerning the part taken by Charles Sumner in securing the nomination of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice, I am induced to publish the following letter from the latter to the former. It shows that Mr. Sumner took the initiative in proposing the name of Mr. Chase to the President for appointment as Chief Justice, and that Mr. Chase was anxious to be appointed, although asserting his determination not to ask for the place. When it was subsequently declared that Mr. Chase was ignorant that Mr. Sumner had urged his appointment, and intimated that he did so to kill off a rival for the Presidential chair, I obtained permission to copy this letter for a work on Washington inner-life which I hope some day to publish. Printing it now, however, will not detract from its future value.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3, 1864.

MY DEAR SUMNER: I inclose with this the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday, which contains an article by its Kentucky contributor, whom I believe to be a gentleman of the first position, and though himself yet a slaveholder, a lover of union, and more of freedom than of slavery. It contains also an editorial on the same subject, namely: the Chief Justiceship. With neither have I had anything to do, any more than I had with your own original conversation with the President, or your letter to him on the intelligence of the vacancy. I have feared that the President might suppose that I have some agency in the representations which reach him favorable to my appointment. If he has, I hope you will disabuse him of the impression. I would not have the office on the terms of being obliged to ask for it, nor would I send you this paper if I did not know your interest on the subject, and that you would naturally be pleased to know that it is shared, as this paper shows it to be.

I have just returned from a visit to my niece and her children at Painesville. Monday I leave for Washington. Ever yours,

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

A DENIAL BY CONGRESSMAN HOAR.

A paragraph, quite extensively published recently, reads thus: "After the vote on the Louisiana resolutions—a vote in which the Republicans were unanimous for compromise and peace, and the Democrats unanimous against it—Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, well known as a rebel officer and one of the most prominent Southern Representatives, walked over to George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Louisiana Committee, and said: 'Your side have done a noble, generous thing in this Louisiana business. I am heartily glad of it.' 'But you didn't vote for it,' said Mr. Hoar; 'when I differ from my party associates, I vote accordingly.' 'Yes,' answered Lamar, 'but the fact is that, while I approve the result, I couldn't vote for it on account of my locality.'" In relation to it Mr. Hoar has written:

WORCESTER, March 8, 1873.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

I see this paragraph in your paper this evening. I had an interesting conversation with Mr. Lamar which it would be a breach of propriety to publish in the papers. It was before, not after, the vote on the Louisiana resolutions. Mr. Lamar did not say what the paragraph attributes to him. I did not say what the paragraph attributes to me.

GEORGE F. HOAR.

ILLNESS OF ROBERT TOOMBS.

The latest issue of the Washington (Ga.) *Gazette* contains the following: "Our distinguished townsman, Gen. Robert Toombs, was taken violently ill on last Friday night. He returned from Atlanta on the Wednesday previous. He sat in his office on Friday evening, engaged with his business, and his fire went out and the room became thoroughly chilled before he was aware of it. He was seized with a chill, which was followed by fever and pain in the chest. On the next day he had marked symptoms of pneumonia, and within twenty hours that disease was fully developed. For several days he was very ill indeed, but we are happy to state he is rapidly recovering, and will, unless he should meet with some accident, or take cold again, be up and about and able to attend to his business as usual."

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

BELATED SPRING MODES — BALL TOILETS STILL THE THEME.

The attention of the Parisian modistes has up to the present day been engrossed by evening toilets; scarcely an allusion has been made to Spring fashions. It has been hinted, it is true, that striped goods are to be replaced by plaids, and that bonnets will be larger, but the subject is handled with so much caution that some more definite expression of ideas had best be awaited. Meanwhile most elaborate ball dresses are devised, and as evening dresses are always in use, even when the Winter entainments proper are at an end, the description of a few will not come amiss.

A very showy ball dress is described as follows: The long train underskirt is of white faille and trimmed at the bottom with plaited ruffles and puffings; over this falls a long tunique of white gauze, dotted with gold, and surrounded by a flounce of lace worked in gold. A garland of Bengal roses is at the heading of the lace; the tunique is raised in front to show the puffings upon the white silk underskirt. A pink scarf is taken across the front of the tunique, thus supporting it, and is fastened at the side under three large loops and a long flowing end slightly fringed at the bottom; over the loops are roses and Autumn-leaves. The corsage is in pink faille, with a square basque in front; the low neck is also cut square; all the way down the front this corsage is open and laced with pink ribbons; these ribbons are crossed and show white faille underneath. On one side of the low neck are placed a rose and leaves; the neck is surrounded by a golden galloon; over the shoulders and at the bottom, on each side in front, are small pink-ribbon bows. A piece of white lace, worked with gold, is tulled inside of the neck, and the sleeves are short. The hair is dressed with pink roses and Autumn leaves, and a long, white feather is placed in it.

Another toilet in the same style, but rather more simple, is made of pearl-colored faille. The long train skirt is mounted in a Bulgare plait; up the centre of the plait are blue loops of ribbon. The tunique is of gray gauze dotted with silver. It is closely draped, and is supported by loops and ends of blue ribbon. The low-necked waist is of gray faille, with a bertha of gauze dotted with silver like the tunique; it is cut in two points, both back and front; all around the bottom it is scolloped, and above the scollops is a band of blue ribbon. The small puffed sleeves have bows at the top. The hair is dressed with a white aigrette, surrounded by small blue feathers; sprays of blue flowers are also placed at the back among the puffs. The fan matching this attire should be gray with silver spangles.

An evening dress is described as of black tulle, relieved with scarlet flowers and silver fringe. The skirt has plaitings of tulle extending about one-third up the skirt. These are divided off, two by two, by small pieces of plaited satin. Three pieces of Chantilly lace form the apron. Between each piece of lace is a fringe of silver and silk combined. The back is arranged in three puffings of tulle, which are divided and raised by a black silk scarf interwoven with silver. This is supple and showy. A long spray of scarlet roses and buds extends from the bottom of the waist down to near the end of the skirt. The corsage-cuirass is covered with material similar to that of the scarf. It is surrounded at the bottom with a fringe corresponding with that upon the apron. A small spray of scarlet roses extends from the middle of the waist up to the shoulder. An elaborate toilet may also be made with the corsage and tunique of crêpe de Chine or embroidered faille. The most elegant color is white. A very heavy fringe should surround the entire tunique. The puff at the back is of gauze. The underskirt is of taffetas, capitonné in front, and in the back it is plain. The color should be either blue or pink. Bunches and sprays of variegated flowers are at the side of the tunique, across the front, and at the back. The low-necked waist has two puffings at the top, of the same color as the underskirt. Flowers extend from the shoulders to the middle of the neck.

A dinner or evening dress may combine white faille, tulle, and blue satin. The front of the skirt is of white faille, covered with rufflings of tulle, dotted with beads or chenille; at the bottom are two fluted ruffles of tulle, one turning upward and the other downward. Imbedded in the puffings above are roses with dewdrops. The tunique is of blue satin, is very short in front, and is taken up at the sides under a spray of roses, with dewdrops placed over long loops and ends of blue ribbon. The back of the tunique forms a court mantle; a trimming of white beads, worked in form of leaves, extends up the sides; on the inside of this is a trimming of tulle, with bows of ribbon at regular intervals. The short piece in front in form of an apron is surrounded by a beading in leaf form, above which are sewed two rows of large pearl beads. The waist is pointed in front and in the back; it has a bertha of beaded blonde; a bias band of blue satin, with white beads over it, trims the bertha; roses are on the shoulders and in front. An appropriate necklace is composed of large pearls, and has a locket. A rose is placed in front of the hair and at the back of the catogan.

A very new style of indoor dress may thus be described: A sicilienne corsage forms the cuirass in front by means of three gores, which make it fit tight to the figure; it laces in the back; in the neck it is open and trimmed with a ruching of faille. The sleeves are of faille, shirred crosswise with large cordings; a faille ruching trims the shoulders. At the bottom of the tunique is a gathered ruffle. The back is taken up under a wide ribbon bow and long ends. The skirt is plain.

AN AMERICAN IN TROUBLE.

Writing from Paris Feb. 26, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: An American citizen has been lying here in durance vile for a long time and under peculiar circumstances. A little before the Universal Exhibition of 1867 a distinguished officer of the United States started a bank in Paris, and, wishing to acquire an official status, he solicited the honor of being made one of the American Commissioners. Failing in the first instance, as the matter was difficult, he persuaded a legal friend to go to Washington, and with $10,000 get a private bill passed through Congress. This was done, and the Finance Minister got an extra grant voted for the new Commissioner. When the lawyer went back to London he communicated with the distinguished officer, whose bank, in spite of superhuman efforts and the ruining of a talented English gentleman, had collapsed. He said he had managed to get the bill through Congress for $7,600, and he consequently had $2,400 at the Colonel's disposal. But the Colonel, in filing his accounts, had set down the lawyer as having received from, and consequently as owing, him $10,000, which the creditors were very anxious to get hold of. When Bazaine was being tried the lawyer came to Paris, being anxious to see how military justice is administered in this country. He was busy following that dramatic affair, when one morning he received the visit of an official, who, after a few preliminary questions, marched him off to prison on the charge of owing $10,000 to the long-ago collapsed bank. And for the last fifteen months the lawyer has been lying in prison, and the American Minister has been unable to get him out.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Advertiser* deems it safe at this late day to publish the following: "When the news of the St. Albans raid in October, 1864, reached Burlington, some of the doughty burghers of that city were fearfully and wonderfully agitated, but among all the stricken deer none appeared more wrought up than Capt. P——, then recently mustered out with the Twelfth Vermont, who made the following fervidly incoherent appeal for volunteers: 'Every man who loves his country and is willing to go to St. Albans will at once form himself into two ranks!' Fright had not so entirely captured Burlington but that the announcement of this movement excited a roar of laughter, which was followed by another when an eminent citizen gravely insisted that the valuables of the bank should be floated into the middle of Champlain's broad bosom for safe keeping. When we think of that night, with its nonsense and its noisy strategy, we almost believe that a 'solitary horseman' could have captured the town."

A CHILD'S IDEA.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says: Several evenings since a Pottsville mother was showing her bright little six-year old Doré's *Paradise Lost*. The child was greatly interested in the magnificent pictures, and also in the story the mother told by way of explanation. Unlike the major portion of children who would have heard the strange, eventful story, and then turned open-mouthed to thoughts of bread and blackberry jam, the child of our little narrative pondered on what she had heard. The result of her brown study was somewhat as follows: "Mamma, s'pose you and papa and me had been in the Garden of Eden, and you and papa had eaten the forbidden fruit and I hadn't, then he and you would have been turned out and I wouldn't. Do you know what I'd a-done? I'd a-pitched flowers over the fence to you." The mother told the child that the angel would not have permitted any communication between parents and child under any cumstances. "Then I'd eat the fruit and go with you," said the child.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MEDEA—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Is there any trick or job connected with the public life of the last ten years which the *World* has not been willing to defend—"for a consideration?" With a consistency which would be inexplicable except on one hypothesis, it has advocated every fraud or wrong-doing which had previously become odious in the eyes of the people. It defended all the Tweedites, from top to bottom, *after* the proofs of their robberies had convinced the whole country of their guilt. It attacked ANDREW H. GREEN, and assailed Mr. TILDEN for getting him appointed as Controller. It has scarcely yet finished its unblushing defense of the robberies of the Pacific Mail Company. And now it comes out to defend the disgraceful trick by which the whole public is to be taxed in order that the wealth of the already overgrown Express Companies may be increased. The measure, smuggled through Congress at the last moment, is quite certain to provoke an immense degree of popular irritation. Perhaps that is why the *World* is so delighted to defend it. Can anybody be surprised at the pitiable position which is to-day occupied by that journal among the newspapers of the country?

The arguments used in behalf of the change in the Postal law are very curious, and they have evidently been suggested to the *World* by Adams Express Company. It will be observed that for once the *World* ceases to speak of the President as "Mr." GRANT, and dwells with a kind of solemn awe on his residence at Long Branch, and the "palatial mansion" of its own client. It is not denied that the new tax on the people was imposed by the contrivance of the Express Companies, but it *is* denied that "Adams Express Company" is specially responsible for the measure. In reply to that, we have only to say that Mr. SANDFORD, one of the Managers or Directors of Adams Express Company, was at Washington lobbying for the bill, and that he is widely reported to have spent a good deal of money there in "dinners to Congressmen," and in other approved devices for opening the eyes of the blind. But the general answer put forward by the company is so wonderful and mysterious that we copy it entire from the *World*—only, unlike the *World*, we shall make no charge for printing it:

"Perhaps it is unnecessary for us to observe that a gentleman well and widely known as the Superintendent of the Adams Express Company is also well and widely known to be a close personal friend of President GRANT, and that during that season of the year when journalists and other hard-working members of society usually seek relaxation in the balmy breezes of the ocean and the hills, this gentleman occupies a very conspicuous residence at the President's favorite watering-place of Long Branch. Although President GRANT has driven THE TIMES quite to the verge of endurance by a despotic mandate forbidding his officials any longer to patronize that journal, party obligations, of course, make it impossible for THE TIMES to visit its natural resentment upon the head of the Government. To visit this resentment upon the personal friends of the President is not, indeed, a very magnanimous, but in the circumstances it may, perhaps, be considered a pardonable proceeding."

We hope the people who are inconvenienced by the changes in the Postal law will be satisfied with this lucid explanation, for it is evident that they will get nothing better. Perhaps, however, the President may not particularly relish having his name dragged into the controversy, even by a "close personal friend," who "occupies a very conspicuous residence at the President's favorite watering-place of Long Branch." The whole passage, it will be seen, is in the very best auctioneering style of the *World*—a style never used except when there is a good client waiting to pay his money over the counter. We can assure the Express Companies, however, (including Adams Express,) that this sort of defense will do them no good, and that all the lobbyists and journals they may be able to hire between now and next December will not suffice to turn aside a great storm of public indignation from their devoted heads, as soon as the oppressive provisions of their new bill have been thoroughly felt. And it may be very confidently said that no "close personal friend of President Grant" ought to seek to throw on the President's shoulders the responsibility for a disgraceful legislative trick.

Among the opponents of Controller GREEN who have lately entered the field is JOHN B. HASKIN, a politician who has shown remarkable readiness in sloughing off his political opinions. Among other charges, he makes it a matter of complaint against the Controller that he vacated an assessment on Trinity and St. Paul's Churches, at the instance of Gov. DIX, who, it is insinuated, might have chosen to remove the Controller if he had not complied with the demand. Mr. HASKIN describes this as "a gross and shameful piece of injustice," and asserts that the Corporation of Trinity Church holds real estate and other property to the amount of $60,000,000. Now, it so happens that not a single statement in this long indictment, prepared by the versatile HASKIN, is true. The application for the vacation in question was usual, and, under the circumstances, quite proper. The application itself was made more than eighteen months before Gen. DIX was elected Governor of the State, and three months before Mr. GREEN became Controller. Read in the light of this comparison of dates, what becomes of Mr. HASKIN's charges? If he is an intelligent man, what are we to think of his honesty? If he is an honest man, what are we to say of his intelligence? Even his statement about the property owned by the Trinity Corporation is wildly exaggerated, as appears from an interesting letter which we publish this morning from ex-Gov. DIX. It is in this malicious, reckless way that charges are made against the Controller. They will never stand the test of a moment's examination. Mr. HASKIN has willfully or ignorantly confused every fact in connection with the transaction which he pretends to describe, and in this respect he is a very fair example of the noisy set which is trying to drive Mr. GREEN from office.

Two bills have recently passed the Assembly which ought not to be allowed to get through the Senate. The one is intended to pay the claims of the *New-Yorker Journal* for advertising done in the days of the Tweed Ring. It will open the way for countless claims of the same kind, including a swindling bill of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, the editor of which is a notorious lobbyist, and was one of TWEED'S bondsmen. He at least showed some gratitude to TWEED for all the favors he had received from him—although gratitude can scarcely be described as a common characteristic of the more brutalized type of Irishman. The bill will lead to the wholesale plunder of the City if it is not killed. The second bill to which we have referred is known as "Sheriff CONNER'S," and gives to that functionary all the duties performed by the City Marshals. The real object of this bill seems to be to create a large campaign fund for the Democracy. We hope the Republicans in the Senate will keep a sharp look-out for it.

Gen. HAWLEY made a speech the other night at Hartford which will probably be fully approved by all the intelligent men of his district. He touched upon nearly all the questions of the day, in a brief but frank and straightforward manner, and among other things he did not hesitate to approach the "third-term" bugbear. What he said on that subject is worth the attention of our readers:

"The third term I suppose it is expected I shall say something about. I regard it as a sensation originally got up by the New-York *Herald* to bother the Republican Party. GRANT and the Cabinet probably looked upon it in that way. Considering that it was only an effort to tease him, the President shut his mouth—and he is an obstinate man. If he has finally, however, by injudicious advice, been led to indulge the hope of a nomination—why, it is one of the most hopeless of all things, if for no other reason than that he would assuredly be defeated. It is as fully imbedded in the minds of the people as if it were written in the Constitution that no man shall serve more than two terms. [Applause.] It is useless to talk about it. I certainly should be opposed to the nomination of any candidate for a third term under any circumstances. [Applause.] Even in case of a war, it would be better for GRANT to be in the field than in the Presidency."

Gen. SHERMAN has very distinctly given notice that white settlers in the Black Hills country will be driven out if they persist in going there. He is a man of his word; but the crazy prospecters for gold do not appear to think so. They assiduously feed popular excitement by the most absurd stories of rich diggings. It seems most likely that these reports are put in circulation by persons interested in outfitting or transportation; their extravagance and industrious circulation show that they are made up for a purpose. The latest bulletin says that gold is so plentiful that it is found in grass-roots—of all places in the world. There is no explanation of this phenomenon, but it has a strong resemblance to the celebrated diamond hoax, in which gems were picked up from the alluvial surface of the earth; or it is like that South American fiction of gold being found so plentifully in the grass that the browsing cattle broke their teeth off as they fed.

THE BUSINESS PROSPECT.

"It is a long lane," says the proverb, "that has no turning." We may fairly hope that the proverb holds true with reference to the tedious course of dull business through which the country has been passing since the early Autumn of 1873, and that the many signs of better times which were noticeable last week will not fail of fulfillment. Our readers will find in our financial columns this morning an account in brief of some of the more prominent of these signs. They are certainly encouraging. Some of them are of a kind to be specially relied upon. The increase in railroad traffic, and the greater confidence shown in the general run of investments by the holders of capital, show that there is at least a beginning of a very different state of things. It has been obvious for some time that nothing was needed to set the wheels of commerce in motion again but precisely the return of confidence which these things indicate. At the same time this return was not withheld arbitrarily. The absence of confidence was not merely an incident in the condition of the public mind which would pass away by chance, or which had resulted by chance. The business community lacked confidence in the success of ordinary enterprises, because sad experience had shown them that there was a deep-seated cause which made success for the time unattainable.

The panic of 1873 was caused, as all panics have been caused, principally by the discovery that there had been, in several important directions, an excessive commercial activity. The excess itself was inevitable. In the midst of every season of prosperity the seeds of such excess are planted, and it is only a question of time when they will mature. For prosperity comes with an active demand for the products of labor, and under its stimulus production increases more rapidly than the demand. The widely extended credit system steps in to prevent this fact being seen, by enabling men to buy to a great extent and for a long time without paying. Finally, however, when the limit is reached, some great enterprise based on credit is unable to meet its obligations, and the mercantile world, feeling the impossibility of telling exactly what credit remains good, becomes, in extreme cases, panic-stricken. Of course, there are many stages short of a panic at which overproduction can be stopped; but never without more or less immediate distress; for the only remedy is reduced production, and according as the excess is great the recovery is slow and painful.

In the case of the United States this is exactly what has occurred. The overproduction in this country was obvious. It was specially great in the direction of railroad building, and in the industries which were tributary to that business. Many hundreds of miles of railways were in existence which could not possibly pay a fair profit on the investment in them. The result was necessarily a suspension of railway building and of the production of the wares used in railway building. There has been a proportionate reduction in the product of many other industries. For nearly eighteen months, the manufacturing industries of the country have been running with diminished energy. And there has been a corresponding reduction of purchases in every direction. Men have been equally afraid to sell, and unwilling to buy, and anxious to "settle up" outstanding accounts, and find out "where they stood." The process has been tedious and burdensome, but it was the only possible one to adopt.

Finally, there is good reason to believe that we are nearing the end. Confidence is reviving, for the very simple reason that men have, in great measure, determined whom they can again trust with safety, and to what extent they can themselves afford to extend their purchases. It is a perfectly legitimate conclusion from the essential elements in our recent condition, as we have briefly, but, we believe, with substantial completeness, stated it, that when business revives it will be on a sound basis, and with reasonable hope of considerable permanence. Wild speculation—like that which was recently begun in gold—is not safe now, and never has been and never can be safe. But prudent and legitimate enterprise not only must become safe with the gradual revival of business, but it must remain so for a long time. In reaching this conclusion, we by no means ignore the difficulties and dangers arising from the use by the United States of an irredeemable paper currency. But grave as these are, we regard them as incidental, and we have no doubt that they will be in good time removed.

"ADVERTISING" WIVES.

Grace Greenwood never said a better thing than when, in explaining that she was not the wife of one of the publishing-house of LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, she added, "and I hereby warn all persons not to trust me on his account." It was a sharp, humorous retort from the woman's side of a certain question; but a retort, however sharp, is not an argument, or even a rejoinder; and after the crack, and the flash, and the smoke have passed away, it leaves the point at issue just where it was before. A certain Mrs. ABORNS, in California, has recently taken up the subject much more seriously, and with much more apparent effect upon the other side.

Mrs. ABORNS' husband "advertised" her; that is, he announced that she had left his bed and board without just provocation, and that he would pay no further debts of her contracting. Whereupon Mrs. ABORNS issues a "card" demanding why she is thus published to the world, and what human being has the right to do so. She then states her case, which is, summarily, that she had been Mr. ABORNS' wife ten years, which "makes 3,650 days," during which she had cooked about ten thousand meals, set the table as many times, cleared the table, and washed the dishes; she had cleaned and swept the house more than ten thousand times, made her own clothing and that of her children, besides doing some sewing for others, the payment for which went into the common stock. She had, moreover, milked three cows twice a day, making about seven thousand milkings, taken care of the milk and butter, fed the poultry, and even helped Mr. ABORNS in the barn upon a pinch. For all this she says she has had nothing. She had nothing when she went to Mr. ABORNS, and she has nothing now. She has been housed, fed, and clothed, and when ill has been taken care of and furnished with help, to use her own phrase, "something after the way that a farmer would hire a horse if his own was sick and unable to work." In the midst of all this she mentions one matter which deserves to be considered by itself: she has had six children, of whom five are now living, the youngest being two and a half years old. After this setting forth of the facts of her case, she asks: "What man is there who would do the work that I have done for the same compensation?" She admits that her husband "is in many respects a good man," that he is "industrious and—like hundreds, yea thousands, of others—honest with everybody except his own family." She declares that she chooses to live with him no longer, her reasons being "her own;" and she solemnly protests against his "publishing" her, and asks what right he has to do so?

Mrs. ABORNS is plainly a capable woman in various ways, and she has so put her case that it is likely to make an impression. The multiplying all the cookings, and table settings, and milkings, and the rest, was adroit. They sound very imposing when they are set forth by the thousand. And in sober and candid consideration of the subject, it is very plain that Mrs. ABORNS has not had a very easy life; and it is also quite true that Mr. ABORNS could probably not have got a man to do the same work that she has done for the same pay. But is her case therefore one of hardship peculiar either to herself or to her sex? Let us see. She admits that she had nothing when she was married, in which she is like most women; and because she has nothing now, after all the thousands of chores that she has done, she proclaims to the world that she is underpaid. But why has she nothing more now than she had when she began her married life? Simply because her husband has nothing more. If he has, then she has, or had before she left him. For herself and for her children she had a claim, enforceable by law upon any property that he possessed, and upon all the money that he earned. In every acre of ground that he may have acquired she had a vested right of one-third, her title to which is not abrogated even by this desertion. Her husband was plainly an industrious farmer: suppose he were to enumerate by the thousand the plowings, the diggings, the hoeings, the hewing of wood and the drawing of water, and all the various toilsome labors of a not rich farmer's life, the exposure through "3,650 days" to the Summer's heat and the Winter's cold, and all his thousands upon thousands of unmentioned chores—what would seem the profit of his life, in every day's labor of which she had a direct interest? Was he any better clothed or better fed than she? Did he hire help for himself when he could do the work? From Mrs. ABORNS' own confessions, we may be sure that he did not. And what then becomes of her formidable statement? It is a cipher; it is at least equally balanced by one upon the other side. But it is worthy of notice from the way in which it is set forth. She says, for example, "I have cleaned up and swept *his* house *for him* over ten thousand times." This regarding of a wife's household duties as so much work that she is doing for another person, who ought to pay her for it, is one of the most unreasonable as well as one of the most repulsive phases of the "advanced woman" movement. It not only ignores the fact that a wife has, by her very wifely relation, a claim upon all her husband's property and earnings, and that she always shares—must share—his prosperity, but it seeks to reduce the relation of woman to man to one of mere greed of gain. We wonder that these ladies do not insist upon a wife's being paid so much apiece for her babies.

Now as to the question, What right has a man to advertise a wife who deserts him? Setting aside considerations of taste, which will have a different operation in different social circles, a man has the right to do this, for the very sufficient reason that while his wife is not at all responsible for his debts, he is responsible for hers. Women, and sometimes those who are not "advanced," are too apt to forget this—that all the responsibility of married life falls upon the man. No one except the husband can call the wife to account, or look to her as responsible for money or otherwise. This is as it should be, and as, for woman's sake, it must be; but it carries with it rights which are not to be set aside by thousands of chores, or even by half-dozens of children.

HOME RULE.

There is much reason to suppose that Boss KELLY has only brought himself additional grief by investing the "Swallow-tails" who are intrenched in the Department of Public Works with his army of "Short-hairs." It was reserved for Mr. KELLY to discover that every "Short-hair" vote had a pecuniary value to his party of precisely $1 50, and to issue a decree that the patronage which he supposed he had captured by the appointment of the Manassas Commissioner of Public Works should be divided among the Assembly districts upon this basis. Not only was Mr. KELLY entirely willing to relieve the Commissioner and Mayor to this extent, but he also decided what kind of places the several districts should have. Some were to have both foremen and laborers, while others were expected to be content with laborers only, and others again were to have their proportion of patronage concentrated in a few high-priced places, such as deputyships and heads of bureaus.

We are not surprised that Mr. KELLY has expressed his approval of this arrangement, for he is the author of it. It is fully understood that there will not be any fault-finding by good Democrats, (Short-haired, of course,) which is quite likely, for Mr. KELLY can be reasonably sure of the acquiescence, if not the hearty allegiance, of his followers. He tries to assure himself of both in this case by telling his subjects that his scheme is a fair way of distributing the spoils among the Democrats of the various districts, since it will insure that no one district will get more than its fair share of patronage in money value. It is rather a matter for regret, when the impudence of the whole thing is considered, that there is some proof that Mr. KELLY has in this matter reckoned without his host, and that he cannot be entirely sure that his system will have a fair trial.

It is somewhat ominous, for example, that Mayor WICKHAM not only does not express any great delight at the device of Mr. KELLY, but positively asserts that he knows nothing whatever about it. He had not attended the meeting which adopted the report of the Committee on Patronage, and was therefore in official ignorance. What was worse, when informed of the purport of the plan he declined to give any opinion whatsoever regarding it. All this is somewhat strange. It seems almost incredible that Mr. KELLY should have tried to parcel out all this patronage without consulting the Mayor in the matter; but we have Mr. WICKHAM'S word that this is exactly what the Tammany Boss has done. More than this, the Manassas Commissioner declares that he has not read the report, and will say nothing more than that he has been overwhelmed with applications for employment, and that those from Tammany Hall shall be considered among the rest. All this looks bad for Mr. KELLY. It is a declaration from the "Swallow-tails" that they intend to keep the advantage they have gained by securing the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works.

While this widening breach in the Democratic ranks is amusing, and in one sense consolatory to the general public, there is very little solid comfort to be got out of it. After awhile these quarrels between the Swallow-tails and Short-hairs, which have already become so bitter, may lead to a Democratic disintegration in which the people will find their profit, but just at present not much can be hoped from this source. The sham "swells" of the Manhattan Club are no more likely to be honest and able public servants than the Short-hairs, who are chiefly found in the corner groggeries. What can either faction do with such a bureau as the Croton Aqueduct, except to place the City in danger of great suffering from their mismanagement, if nothing more? We are not aware that either the Swallow-tails or the Short-hairs number among them any one who has the practical skill or the experience necessary to administer this important branch of the public service with success. Our citizens can sincerely invoke a plague on both houses when the ascendency of either threatens them with the privation, and the danger to property, which would be involved in any interruption or diminution of their water-supply. This is a subject on which many of our citizens are just now peculiarly sensitive, because they have been deprived of water by the freezing of the service-pipes, and it is not strange they should inquire what they would do if the mains were to give out through official incapacity.

But, while anticipating with regret the advent of either clique into the Department of Public Works, we cannot forget that Mr. KELLY'S programme is the more impudent of the two. For the first time it has been officially established that a Short-hair vote is worth only $1 50. This valuation raises a serious question for public consideration. Would it not be cheaper for our capitalists, in order to keep their property out of danger, to pay the Short-hairs the value of their votes on election day in cash? The one plan is no more offensive to public morals than the other, while the latter method would at least have the merit of saving the City from harm and disgrace by keeping rascals out of public affairs. We present the hint to Mr. KELLY. We have no doubt if he were to tell all he knows about his followers he could easily raise the money for this purpose. As for the Swallow-tails, they are so few in number that they could be pensioned off at a somewhat higher rate without trouble, and the City thus be made entirely secure.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TROUBLES.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S case before Judge MCKEAN is a peculiar one. In fact, the original decision against the Prophet and in favor of ANN ELIZA, the nineteenth wife, was peculiar. This is all owing to the fact that Mormon marriage is an anomalous institution. The plea of BRIGHAM YOUNG, in answer to ANN ELIZA'S suit for divorce, was that she was not his lawful wife. It was argued by YOUNG'S counsel that the woman whom he married in Ohio, in 1837, (the original Mrs. YOUNG, as we should say,) was his only lawful and wedded wife. It was further claimed that the tie which united ANN ELIZA, Number Nineteen, to him was a religious one, sanctioned by the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Judge MCKEAN, however, decided that a divorce should be granted to the applicant; and he adjudged that the Prophet pay the counsel fees—$3,000—due from his now divorced wife, and also pay her $500 monthly alimony, pending proceedings. As this case has been before the court nineteen months, BRIGHAM'S accumulated debt to his "false, fleeting" ANN ELIZA is $9,500, to say nothing of the fees. He failed to respond with the cash; and, as the time for paying the counsel fees was limited by order of the court, he was adjudged to be in contempt, and was fined $25 and sent to jail for one day. He paid the fine and the counsel fees, and went to jail. What course he will pursue in regard to the alimony decreed is not yet made known. It is not likely that he will pay it unless compelled by legal process.

But if the spectacle of a Mormon prophet in jail is a queer one, the way by which he reached it is stranger still. Whatever may have been the spiritual relation existing between ANN ELIZA and BRIGHAM YOUNG, she was never legally married to him. He was married, under the laws of the State of Ohio, in 1837, to a woman who is now living, and from whom he has never been separated. That woman being his lawful and wedded wife, all contracts of a like nature with other women are void. There is no occasion for a divorce under the laws of the United States for the release of a woman whose husband is found to have a living wife from whom he has not been legally divorced. The original obligation is binding; all others of a like character are vitiated. Judge MCKEAN'S decision in ANN ELIZA'S favor practically legalizes all of YOUNG'S extra marriages—and there are many of them. Moreover, no deception was practiced upon ANN ELIZA, so far as the fact of YOUNG'S previous condition of marriage was concerned. When she accepted him as her husband, she did it in full knowledge of his much-marriedness, if we may be allowed that word. To be sure, she pleads the "Baby act," as it is called, claiming that she was too young to understand what she was doing when she "married" the Prophet. But all the family relations of the head of the Mormon Church are well known throughout Mormondom. There is no flavor of Enoch Arden, male or female, about this matrimonial complication. Yet ANN ELIZA, after several years' experience in the harem, suddenly finds that her husband has at least twenty other wives, and that she cannot endure so many in one family. Moreover, the court, in divorcing ANN ELIZA, declares that she is Mrs. BRIGHAM YOUNG No. 19, legally the wife of the said YOUNG, and therefore entitled to alimony and due allowance for counsel fees in her suit for divorce from her late lawful husband.

All this seems very absurd. A legal plural marriage is simply impossible in the United States. One of the weak points in the Mormon system was shown in the answer of YOUNG to the suit of ANN ELIZA. He affirmed that he had but one lawful wife, married in Ohio years ago. This official and public declaration put the stigma of "concubine" on a great number of women who have heretofore believed themselves to be lawfully married to the Prophet. Judge MCKEAN'S decision practically marries them all. We shudder to think of the possible consequences to the Prophet if these houris of his harem should strike for their legal rights. Each one is entitled to a divorce with alimony at the rate of $500 a month. Should any considerable number of the Mesdames YOUNG take the trouble to get a divorce, their combined demands for alimony would make a serious drain on the wealth in which BRIGHAM is popularly supposed to revel. And what with paying his own lawyers' fees, and those of his recreant spouses, in case of a combined attack, the hapless Prophet would be brought to bankruptcy in his old age. He might better stay in jail out of harm's way. But if these superfluous wives are satisfied to remain, they may rest easy, so far as all doubts about their legal status are concerned. In this country a woman cannot secure a divorce unless she is a legal wife. ANN ELIZA got a divorce; therefore, she and all her associate Mesdames YOUNG were lawfully married. We commend this syllogism, and the accompanying case, to the patient student of the Mormon problem.

CONGRESSMEN OUT OF BUSINESS.

The number of gentlemen who were members of the last Congress, and who were not elected to the next, is very large. During the Administration of President LINCOLN a Senator from a Western State called at the White House to present his successor, who was to take his place in the Senate Chamber within a few days. The President received the new-comer cordially, and said he was always glad to welcome to Washington new men, fresh from the people. "And yet," he added, with a dolorous expression, "I don't know that I can say quite that; since for every new friend I receive I have an old friend who has to be taken care of—a sort of lame duck, you know." This was a pretty broad hint to the outgoing Senator; but it did not prevent him from applying for a bureau in one of the departments within a week. Under existing circumstances, it is not surprising that there should be a great many "lame ducks" in Washington this year. It would be unnecessary cruelty to twit them of their lameness. The whirligig of fortune may bring them into their old places again. Here is ANDREW JOHNSON, for example, once more in Washington, fresher and brighter than ever before. Generally speaking, an ex-President is a forlorn object. He cannot hope for a second term after he has fairly relinquished his seat; and there are no ex-official honors in a private station to soothe his ruffled consciousness. When JOHNSON left the capital, ex-President, ex-Senator, ex-Alderman, ex-everything in the line of office-holding, a popular feeling akin to pity went out after him. He was supposed to be that "dead duck" to which he had, in moments of passion, likened some of his enemies. He needs no pity now; he is good for six years in the United States Senate. There is no knowing how soon some of the gentlemen who on the 4th of March sorrowfully tied up their little perquisites of Congressional service, and drew their last check on the Sergeant at Arms or Secretary of the Senate, will be back again.

To an average ex-Congressman, life among his constituents is simply intolerable. He is no longer the little magnate of his district to whom flock suitors, hat in hand, and eager for favors. With human fickleness, his old admirers turn their faces toward the new Representative; they are no longer his constituents, of whom he spoke proudly when he addressed the nation through the columns of the *Congressional Record*; and another man supplies them with public documents and garden seeds. He would like to be "let down easy," if he must return to the dullness of his own place. One or two terms in Congress must unfit him for the old pursuits. It will take him long to be used to the new order of things. In Washington he spent much of his time in a marble palace, waited on by obsequious servants, his errands run by pages who came at the clap of his hands, his personal convenience and comforts ministered unto at the national expense. And, even if he were indifferent to the sweets of office, he lived in a stirring and kindling mental atmosphere; if he had any wits at all, they were sharpened and exhilarated by daily contact with bright men. Is it any wonder that he does not want to go back to the dull round of his native village or inland city? Somehow, a foreign mission is thought to be the best refuge for a Congressional "lame duck," to quote LINCOLN'S epithet. There are not many first-rate places at home, and these are usually filled by local politicians, or, what is worse, by men whose removal would make a great popular outcry. Many a Congressman seems to think that his service in the House, where he has made (or printed) buncombe speeches, voted on bills which he did not understand, and hunted offices for his constituents, has peculiarly fitted him for the exercise of diplomatic talents in a country of whose location on the map he is uncertain, and whose language is to him a sealed book. If he regards a foreign appointment as anything more than an absolute sinecure, he thinks he is "smart enough to get ahead of them foreigners," even if he does not speak their language. A first-class foreign mission is his objective point; he glides down the scale under the force of circumstances. What a miner would call "the tailings" of the mass of Congressmen out of business drift into clerkships, claim agencies, and the lobby.

We have no privileged class of office-holders in this country. With some exceptions, ex-Congressmen make up the only caste which resembles that of other nations. Washington is a siren which charms even the wisest. Not every Senator and Representative who has spent a few years there has the dignity or self-respect which sends him pleasantly back to his old calling and his own fellow-citizens. This is a great pity; for a bright, sensible man who has come out of Congress unscathed and blameless ought to be a better citizen and a more intelligent leader of public opinion for his experience. The country cannot afford to lose his services and influence. Even if he has accomplished no great thing in Congress, it is a waste of promising material to bury him in the United States Legation at Ichaboe, the consulate at Flor del Fuma, or in the casemates of the Interior Department at Washington. From the host of men who went out of office at the end of the Forty-third Congress, there were many who returned to their constituents and took up their old thread of life without any sense of defeat. It would be better for the country, and for the ex-Congressmen, if there were more such. We can imagine that the heads of the Government profoundly wish that there were fewer hanging about Washington, waiting for something, and making life a burden to themselves and others.

A CHARGE AGAINST ANDREW H. GREEN AND TRINITY CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following charge by John B. Haskin, imputing to me, as Governor of the State, the use of my official influence in procuring what is termed "a gross and shameful piece of injustice," and intimating that the Controller of this City committed the wrong from the apprehension that he might otherwise be removed from office:

VACATING ASSESSMENTS AT THE INSTANCE OF EX-GOV. DIX.

That Andrew H. Green vacated an assessment amounting to over $4,000 on two Episcopal churches, known as Trinity and St. Paul's Churches, on Broadway, at the instance of Gov. Dix, the officer who had power to remove him on charges; that the corporation of Trinity Church holds real estate and other property valued at about $60,000,000, and that the vacation of the assessments on the churches named above embodied a gross and shameful piece of injustice on the overburdened tax-payers of this City, who were obliged to pay the amount of the assessments.

If these imputations had concerned myself only I should not have noticed them; but I deem it due to Trinity Church to state the facts.

The application for the remission of the assessment is as follows, and it only asked what the City authorities were accustomed to grant to other churches in like cases:

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, No. 187 FULTON STREET, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1871.

To His Honor the Mayor and the Controller of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The corporation of Trinity Church is assessed for the Park place extension from College place to West street in the sum of $3,737 on St. Paul's Chapel, and in the sum of $502 on Trinity Church.

Both are substantially free churches. There are some pews in each owned by individuals, but the corporation is purchasing them as opportunities occur, with a view to make them entirely free. The parish church (Trinity) and St. Paul's Chapel are supported at a very heavy expense, mainly for the benefit of the population of the lower part of the City, which, as you are aware, is very deficient in religious services in consequence of the removal of the rich congregations to the upper wards, while the amount received during the last year for pew rents in both was less than $1,900.

As assessments of this nature on churches are usually remitted by the City authorities, I am instructed by the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church to respectfully ask that the two assessments above mentioned may be remitted. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

(Signed.) JOHN A. DIX, Controller.

The assessment, amounting to $4,239, was remitted by the joint action of the Mayor and Controller under the authority conferred on them by section 117, chapter 137 of the laws of 1870, A. Oakey Hall being at the time Mayor of the City.

It will be seen by the date of the application that it was made more than eighteen months before I became Governor of the State; and, as Mr. Green was appointed Controller in September, 1871, it will be seen also that it was three months before he entered on the duties of his office.

In 1871, the year the assessment was remitted, I paid to the City, as Controller of Trinity Church, $25,298 on account of taxes on a portion of its leases, and the lessees of other portions of its real estate paid about $90,000, an aggregate of between $110,000 and $120,000. With this large contribution to the relief of "the overburdened tax-payers of the City," the remission of an assessment of about $46,000 on two of its churches and the adjoining burying grounds, in accordance with the established usage of the Municipal authorities, can hardly be considered "a gross and shameful piece of injustice."

The truth of the allegation that "the corporation of Trinity Church holds real estate and other property valued at about $60,000,000" has been repeatedly denied and refuted by the corporate authorities. Even including the value of its church edifices, its churchyards, and its cemeteries, which always constitute a great part of these exaggerated estimates, its real estate, which is its only productive property, with the exception of about $25,000 of mortgages, is grossly overstated. Excepting a few lots, its real estate is all under lease, and the whole income of the corporation has never, in any one year, equaled the interest at seven per cent. of $7,500,000, with which it supports several free schools for the education of boys and girls and seven churches, and contributes to the support of about thirty other churches, thus devoting its entire revenue to religious and charitable purposes, and for the most part for the benefit of the poor.

JOHN A. DIX.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES' NEW LAW.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Can you inform your readers whether Congress acted knowingly when they changed the postage on transient printed matter from one cent for two ounces to one cent an ounce; or whether the section was slipped into the act by one person in particular, and, if so, who that person is? Under the circumstances, the change seems outrageous, and the person or persons to blame for it ought to be known and remembered. Your editorial this morning does not tell us what Senator or Representative did the smuggling, nor who had the best opportunity to do it.

INQUIRER.

SATURDAY, March 13, 1875.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, March 14.—Three schooners attempting to enter Provincetown Harbor on Saturday night went ashore, where they now remain. The harbor is again closed by ice.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON HIS CASE.

GRATITUDE.

From the Huntingdon (Penn.) Journal.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has come to the surface again. The Democrats have had an opportunity to reward him, and they have not hesitated to do so. They have made him Commissioner of Public Works in that Democratic paradise known as New-York City. Fitz deserves this recognition at their hands. We like this trait of gratitude which pervades the breast of the average Democrat.

AN UNFORTUNATE APPOINTMENT.

From the Troy Press, (Dem.)

We consider it a most unfortunate selection on the part of Mayor Wickham. Surely some other man just as competent could have been selected who was not resting under the grave imputation of allowing jealousy or disgust to lead him to the commission of an unsoldierly act. Such appointment cannot serve to reinstate Gen. Porter in public opinion, if he may be supposed to have lost the public regard, and surely if he was guilty of the acts or neglect charged to him he ought not to be reinstated. This is only another Democratic blunder such as our party too frequently makes. It is about of a piece with coddling Pendleton and Frank Blair, and will disgust many Democrats.

ONLY NATURAL THAT HE SHOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF.

From the Corning Journal.

Fitz John Porter, recently appointed to the important position of Commissioner of Public Works in New-York, is the identical Gen. Fitz John Porter who was cashiered for disobedience of orders during the rebellion, and who narrowly escaped being shot for that offense. John is a good Democrat, and as Democracy is in the ascendency in this State, it is only natural that he should be taken care of.

A MERCIFUL SENTENCE.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American.

A commander who lays in careless disobedience of orders with 13,000 men, listlessly hearing a critical battle going on and nothing to oppose him except a few cavalrymen dragging brush up and down a dusty road, has no reason to ask for a revision of judgment on him or his treachery. The day of triumph for the Union Army began to dawn when the Fitz John Porters began going to the rear, and his dismissal in disgrace was a merciful sentence compared with what would have awaited him in any other army in the world.

PORTER'S CONDEMNATION JUST.

From the Rochester Express.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has republished a history of the Fitz John Porter case, and deals severely with the disgraced officer. This record was evoked by the appointment of Mr. Porter to the office of Commissioner of Public Works in New-York. We have never had a particle of doubt that President Lincoln's act in signing the condemnation of Porter was a wise and just one. If the American people could recollect the circumstances of his offense, and the air of gloom and dismay which hung like a pall over the country at that time, they would still be firm in keeping him under theban.

TAKEN CARE OF.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal.

A few days ago the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York City resigned his office, and Mayor Wickham, of the "swallow-tail" Democracy, at once appointed Fitz John Porter to the position. The same official has for his private Secretary the person who was private Secretary for Jeff Davis, but the introduction of the cashiered and disgraced Porter to a public office is a little too much even for some of the Tammany vics. But then the Democratic Party has undertaken to take care of all the rebels and traitors, and Mayor Wickham is only keeping pace with his party.

AN OPINION FROM OHIO.

From the Columbus State Journal.

The pretense that Fitz John Porter is a much persecuted person, and that a rehearing of his case has been denied him from motives of spite and personal jealousy, is one of the "airiest bubbles that ever filled an empty head." Gen. Pope, so far from using his influence to prevent an investigation of the alleged new evidence in Porter's favor, wrote in April, 1873, a letter to the President, now just published, especially requesting that a board be appointed to examine and sift this supposed new evidence, with the view of determining whether it be of sufficient importance to justify a reopening of the case. The evidence disclosed the new evidence has not justified such a reopening, and the Democratic clamor for the "vindication" of Porter is simply a partisan demand that one of the most infamous crimes of the late war —a crime the perpetrator of which would in any other country on earth have been punished as no worse than a traitor and a spy—shall be whitewashed and condoned. If such a thing were done the very bones that bleach Groveton field would cry out against the infamy.

NO REASON TO THANK MAYOR WICKHAM.

From the Utica Herald.

Mr. Fitz John Porter, having the means of livelihood and enjoying the shelter of obscurity, has no reason to thank Mayor Wickham, of New-York, for appointing him Commissioner of Public Works. As a private citizen, though bearing the ban of a soldier cashiered, an officer degraded, the public had no interest in Mr. Porter. Those who approve the sentence of the martial court had no desire to repeat for his worriment the story of his disobedience, trial, and disgrace. They even looked calmly on while strenuous efforts were making to procure a new trial for Mr. Porter, and assertions were weaving into seeming proofs of his innocence. But the leniency shown Fitz John Porter in becoming retirement cannot be extended when he comes into public position and assumes charge of one of the most important offices in the Metropolis. In accepting, he challenges criticism and inspection of his record. He cannot afford to do this, as he must be discovering day by day. His record is bad, bad in a part that of all parts should be bright. Twelve years have elapsed since the finding of the court, which deprived him of his rank and dismissed him from the army, was approved by President Lincoln. But the history of his offense is written, and it dwells in the minds of thousands who were cognizant of it. As Mr. Porter has asked for a reopening of his case, and, not receiving it, steps into prominent official notice, it is proper that his dishonorable conduct on the field of battle and the sentence under which he lies shou d be recalled.

NOT A PLEASANT RECORD.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

In any other country an offense so aggravated as this would be followed next day by a drum-head court-martial, and the greatest favor that the offender could hope for would be the privilege to be shot instead of hanged. Fitz John Porter's trial lasted forty-five days, the proceedings were carefully revised by the Judge Advocate General, and it was only after he was fully satisfied that the finding was correct that President Lincoln approved the finding of the court, and the man who willfully lost the battle, sacrificed hundreds if not thousands of braver men's lives, and risked the destruction of his country was—dismissed the service.

This is not a pleasant record to bring up after thirteen years' silence and reaffirm. Yet it was so fully proved then that any other result of a new trial could only be on account of the death or disappearance of material witnesses; if, indeed, the documentary evidence still on file is not sufficient to condemn him over and over. The whole matter is only to rake the disgraceful reminiscence from the dead ashes of the past in the desperate hope that some fortuitous circumstance may restore the lost honor, regild the tarnished fame. Better, far better, let it die and be forgotten. Oblivion is Fitz John Porter's best friend. It has covered him for so long that his shame was well nigh washed away in Lethe's all-effacing waters, and it would at least have been buried with him; but if he persists in resurrecting it every dozen years or so it will live long after he himself has passed away. At any rate we must object to bringing up the matter just at this time. We have enough fresh investigations on hand; for charity's sake, if nothing else, spare us a rehash of the old ones.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES DOING GOOD SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has done good service in reminding that City and the whole country of the record of this Fitz John Porter. When such men are dug out of the retirement to which their faithlessness in the supreme hour of the nation's need properly consigned them, it is well that the memory of their misdeeds should be revived. If they were content to remain in their proper place, no one would think of stirring up the old question. But when, by stepping into the first positions of the City and State, they challenge public attention, it is right that their peculiar "claims" should be justly considered. Something is due to the patriotic sense of the people. The legacies and the obligations of the nation's great struggle cannot be overlooked. If the country could forget the history of the conflict and remain indifferent to the patriotism of the true and the recreancy of the false it would not deserve to live.

Especially worthy of enduring obloquy are such as Fitz John Porter who, while wearing the sword of the Union, were faithless to the cause entrusted to their honor. We knew that he complains of the injustice of his condemnation. We know he has asked for another hearing of the case. But he was found guilty by a tribunal of his peers—soldiers who tried the question with the impartial spirit of judges and the honorable sentiment of soldiers—and we have never seen any reason to reverse the judgment which they pronounced and which the country shared. Fitz John Porter was unquestionably an able officer. In a cause in which his heart was enlisted, he would have rendered distinguished service. But he was more devoted to Gen. McClellan than to the flag both had sworn to support, and when his favor was dismissed he plunged his own sword to the hilt behind by his side and turned upon his country moved when both the roar of the artillery and the orders of the commander told him the Union Army was in dire stress and needed his help. Such is the verdict of his peers and of history, and until it is changed this man of all others should not be thrust under the eyes of the people whose cause he betrayed. THE TIMES deserves thanks for enforcing the true character of this spectacle.

But, after all, it is simply a specimen of the present general tendency of the Democracy. Jeff. Davis' Secretary, the keeper of Libby Prison, and Fitz John Porter in front are only samples of scores of others. No one who has watched the recent course of the Democracy has failed to observe the marked prominence they are everywhere giving to those who were against the Government during the war. These men are their favorites. In Connecticut they sent Mr. Eaton, the representative copperhead of the State, to the United States Senate. In Missouri they elected Gen. Cockrell because he had served in the rebel army. In Indiana they brought forward Mr. McDonald, who was identified with the Knights of the Golden Circle. This is the class of men they are everywhere pushing to the leadership, and it is a truth whose significance the country may well ponder.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE JOHN W. LONGYEAR.

John W. Longyear, for nearly five years past Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and, by virtue of his office, acting as United States Circuit Judge, died very suddenly at his residence in Detroit, on Wednesday night, the 10th inst., at 11:15 o'clock, of indigestion, the disease affecting the heart. Judge Longyear was born in Shandaken, Ulster County, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1820, and was consequently in his fifty-fifth year at the time of his death. He early decided upon devoting his energies to the practice of law, and after graduating from a seminary at Luna commenced the study of his chosen profession. In 1844 he went to Michigan, taking up his residence at Mason, Ingham County. Two years later he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1847 removed to Lansing. Here he built up a large law practice, and was probably as well known throughout the State as any member of his profession. In May, 1870, he received his appointment as Judge of the District Court, and at once removed to Detroit, entering upon his judicial duties. He showed such a remarkable aptitude for judicial work that he was regarded as one of the ablest men on the Bench. The decisions of no Judge have given better satisfaction. His admiralty decisions have been copied all over the country, and his decisions in bankruptcy cases are regarded as the standard. They were always prepared with great care, and were remarkable for their clearness and vigor. In 1861 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee of Commerce, and as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings. In 1863 he was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was recognized in Washington as an able Representative. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention that convened in Lansing in 1867. Judge Longyear was married during his residence at Mason to a Miss Turner, a sister of Mrs. D. L. Case, of Lansing. Besides his wife he leaves a family of three children—two sons and a daughter.

MR. N. B. BROWN, OF PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Brown, formerly Postmaster of Philadelphia, and for many years President of the Fidelity Safe and Trust Company, died Saturday morning. The deceased served during the war, having entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company K, was made Captain of Company C, and was mustered out with the regiment Jan. 7, 1864. He has since served on the staff of Gen. Provost, of the First Division Pennsylvania Militia.

OBITUARY NOTES.

M. Seguin, the nephew and pupil of Montgolfier, died about the 1st inst., in Paris, at the age of eighty-nine. He constructed the first important French railway, the line from Lyons to St. Etienne, and introduced into France express trains and chain suspension-bridges.

The death is announced, in Paris, of Raymond Brucker, who was a very popular novelist about 1830, and for the last twenty years has been a zealous Catholic writer. He was joint author with Léon Gozlan of *Les Dent de Lait, Valgeneuse, Henriette De Montbrun, La Vierge Folle, Mémoires d'un Vieil Homme à Bonnes Fortunes, Le Vicaire de Prêtes, Le Fils du Crême, La Vouvine, &c.* He lost his son a few months back, and never entirely recovered from the shock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CARD FROM MR. ARTHUR GILMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to make a slight correction in the terms of the telegraphic dispatch from Albany, in the matter of the State Capitol, as published in THE TIMES of the 13th inst. Otherwise, as it now reads, it is mere nonsense. In my cross-examination before the Finance Committee I am represented as saying that I "belonged to the Italian school of architecture, and the present architect in charge of the works of the Capitol to the Doric." It was the Gothic, not Doric, school to which that gentleman was thus assigned, and as the Doric order forms an essential and integral part of Italian Renaissance people who have any knowledge of the subject would be likely to be very much puzzled by this telegraphic confusion of terms.

I will only beg to add that what I am there represented as "admitting on cross-examination" was, in fact, the whole sum and purport of a direct examination—cheerfully and heartily given—of more than two hours in length. I never had any disposition to deny the merit of the gentleman in question in works of purely Gothic character, nor, on the other hand, to conceal my doubts of the ability of a Gothic architect to carry out the details of a complex design in Italian Renaissance.

ARTHUR GILMAN.

NO. 273 FIFTH AVENUE, Sunday, March 14, 1875.

A SUGGESTION TO LANDLORDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Like many others, at this time, I am hunting for a house to rent, and it seems to me that some good may be done both to landlord and tenant by a discussion of the rent question. Tenants think they are fully justified in asking and expecting a liberal deduction from rates that have ruled for several years past, and landlords seem unwilling to make it. Merchants and manufacturers have not only met the loss of a large shrinkage on stock, but it is still going on; dividends from almost all investments are smaller, salaries are less, wages are lower, while up to this Spring but little deduction has been made in rents in any case, and in most cases none. My understanding is that houses are not worth as much as they were from 1869 to 1874 by from fifteen to twenty per cent., and I think if landlords would meet this by marking down the value of their houses (they will do so for assessment) as a merchant does his goods when the market is down, and then base their charge for rent on the present value, there would be little or no trouble with arranging with their present tenants, and even getting a better income on the present value than they have heretofore received on the old value.

The large number of houses to rent this Spring shows an unwillingness or inability, or both, to pay asking rates, and as my case is probably a sample of many, I state it. I have occupied my present residence for several years. It was built when labor and material was high, and under the eight-hour rule. I moved into it as soon as it was ready for occupancy, paid the rent asked, and have paid the same rental ever since. I offer to take it again at a reduction of about ten per cent., and my landlord offers to take off about half of that. I dislike to move, and I don't want to board, but at the same time I know I ought to spend less for rent, as well as for other things, and, if I cannot get a house at a fair deduction from heretofore ruling rates, I think I will have to try boarding-house or hotel life for a while, and I hope enough others will do the same to make fair rents or many empty houses the result.

TENANT.

A "THIRD-TERMER."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see you are advising the President to make his position known regarding the "third-term" question.

I hope he will do nothing of the kind. I cast my vote for him twice, and if I live I will do so again. I am not an office holder nor an office-seeker either. I think it will be for the interest of the people to keep him there. He has never been found wanting yet, either in war or peace, and the patriotic portion of the people know it very well.

The loyal people of the nation know and are not afraid to trust the great soldier, who saved their country, and who has done so much in the interest of peace since he has been their President. Let the Democrats howl to their hearts' content about Cæsarism.

A "THIRD-TERMER."

And a Reader of THE TIMES for Many Years.

No. 994 CATHERINE STREET, New-York, Thursday, March 11, 1875.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TRIAL NOTES.

THE PENDING BILL PROVIDING FOR MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY—THE LAWYERS AND JUDGES FAVOR IT—THE COMING WEEK.

With the opening of the City Court of Brooklyn this morning, the eleventh week of the Tilton-Beecher trial will be commenced. How long the case may continue it is difficult as yet to determine. There seems, however, to be very little probability that it can be closed before the middle of May. Some of the most important witnesses have yet to be examined, including Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Morse, Bessie Turner, and probably Mrs. Tilton. The chief feature of interest in this remarkable trial will, of course, be centered in the examination of Mr. Beecher, and there is little doubt that his testimony will occupy fully three weeks. Counsel for the prosecution will bring all their best abilities into full play during his cross-examination, and, as the great preacher has had ample time to prepare for the ordeal, doubtless even Mr. Fullerton will find himself evenly matched for once during the proceedings.

Under the existing statutes Mrs. Tilton cannot be called as a witness, but it is generally understood that the bill introduced in the Senate, by Senator Cole, on Thursday last, which provides that in case of criminal conversation a wife may be a witness against her husband in behalf of another person, will receive the sanction of the Legislature in time to admit Mrs. Tilton's evidence in the present case. This seems to be the prevailing opinion among the members of the legal profession. Judge Neilson has stated that if this bill should be passed he believed Mrs. Tilton's testimony in the case would be admissible. He does not believe that the fact of the Tilton-Beecher trial having been in progress before the passage of the law will in any way interfere with the application of the provisions of the new enactment. Several of the counsel connected with the case have expressed the same opinion as to the application of the proposed statute. They believe it will be applicable in any case to be decided after its passage, even though the trial should have been commenced before it became enrolled in the statute-books. They have also stated that they consider it proper that both husband and wife should be permitted to testify for and against each other in cases similar to the one now pending in the City Court of Brooklyn. Gen. Pryor thinks, however, that the bill introduced by Senator Cole is fallacious in principle, since it proposes only to allow the wife to testify in favor of the defendant in such actions, and precludes her testimony in favor of her husband. Mr. Tilton has no objection to Mrs. Tilton's taking the stand to give her testimony in the case, and thinks the law which precludes a wife from giving testimony for or against her husband should be abolished.

Mrs. Morse will be an interesting witness when she comes upon the stand, judging from the specimens of her literary attainments already placed upon record in Mr. Tilton's statements. Bessie Turner will also contribute an important chapter to the controversy when she is brought upon the stand. Then, among the witnesses to be called to give rebuttal testimony is Mr. Bowen, whose connection with the subject on trial must render his evidence important. He has been subpœnaed seven or eight times already by plaintiff's counsel, so as to hold him in readiness to take the stand when the proper time arrives. It is believed that he can give an account of the early stages of the difficulty between the litigants which will throw much light upon the subject. In many respects the most important portion of the testimony in the case has yet to be produced. It has been stated that Mr. Beecher's counsel hope to close the evidence on their side by the 1st of April, but the probability is that it will occupy a longer period. Mr. Fullerton will be in court to-day, having recovered from the indisposition which obliged him to absent himself on Thursday and Friday last.

THE HIPPODROME SERVICES.

MR. VARLEY PREACHES AFTERNOON AND EVENING—IMMENSE AUDIENCES—THE MEETINGS TO BE CONTINUED.

When Mr. Henry Varley, the great lay preacher, announced his intention to repeat at the Hippodrome yesterday the religious exercises which had drawn such an immense assemblage on the previous Sunday, some expressed their doubt of its expediency, deeming it impossible that 20,000 people could again be gathered to hear a simple exposition of the fundamental principles of Christianity; but Mr. Varley did not doubt, and the result yesterday more than justified his faith, for there were two meetings instead of one, and the vast Hippodrome was as well filled at both as at the original meeting. It was a novel and impressive sight to see an immense amphitheatre, devoted to animal exhibitions during the week, given up to spiritual ministrations on the Sabbath.

The afternoon services yesterday began at 3 o'clock, and all the accessories were much the same as at the first meeting. The audience was respectable, about one-third being ladies. The slips of hymns were given out as before, the only difference being the substitution of other hymns. There were 125 ushers with their blue ribbons, and there were two silver cornet players and a euphonium performer. In the evening a tuba player was added. These players form the quartet of the Seventh Regiment Band, and were led by Mr. C. W. Wernig. Mr. Peck, of the Young Men's Christian Association, acted as precentor. On the platform, besides the precentor and musicians, were seated Rev. Drs. Armitage, Patton, Bottome, and Cabe—the latter from Indiana—and Rev. Messrs. Luts, of New-Haven, and Love and Kennard. Mr. Thomas McPherson took charge of the arrangements.

When Mr. Varley came upon the platform he knelt at the table for a few moments, engaged in silent prayer. He then rose and gave out the first hymn, "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing," the audience rising, and joining in the singing, under the leadership of Mr. Peck and the musicians. At the conclusion of the hymn Mr. Varley offered a fervent prayer, returning thanks for the gathering of such multitudes to hear the word of God expounded. The prayer was succeeded by the hymn, "I lay my sins on Jesus."

Mr. Varley then read the first chapter of Romans. Then was sung the hymn, "Come, Thou Almighty King," to the air of "God Save the King." Mr. Varley said that he expected a great blessing on the City that day. He had sent a telegram to England on Monday to ask for prayers for the Divine blessing, and he believed that 200,000 of the Christians of England were bearing him up on their their earnest supplications. He took his text from the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of Romans: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation; unto every one that believeth—to the Jew first, and also unto the Greek." His sermon was very earnest and effective, and he closed by a solemn appeal to all to come to Christ, whose yoke was easy and whose burden was light, and who would not in the last day be ashamed to own those who in life were not ashamed of Him.

At the afternoon meeting there were about as many people as on the previous Sunday, but in the evening the numbers exceeded those of the first meeting, nearly all the standing room being occupied, and it was estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 persons were present. At the desire of Mr. Varley no one occupied the platform in the evening besides himself, except the precentor and the musicians, as he desired more room to walk about during his discourse. Most of the gentlemen who were present on the platform at the two previous meetings occupied seats near the platform last evening, Mr. William E. Dodge, Sr., taking an active part in the proceedings. The evening exercises began with the singing of the hymn, "Come, Thou Almighty King." Mr. Varley read a portion of the fifth chapter of the Second Corinthians, commenting on certain of the passages as he read them. He took as the subject of his sermon the parable of Lazarus and Dives. At the close of the service Mr. Varley called for a vote of thanks to Mr. Barnum for the free use of the Hippodrome, and a tremendous "aye" was given in response. He then asked all those who were in favor of repeating the meetings next Sunday to raise their hands, and more hands were uplifted than were ever before raised in one building in this City. Mr. Varley pronounced the benediction, and as the audience slowly retired the quartet played old "Coronation," the choir of the Young Men's Christian Association leading, and most of the audience taking part as they were passing out of the building.

These meetings are gotten up under the auspices of a committee representing evangelical churches, and the expenses are defrayed by subscriptions received by the committee. Mr. Barnum gives the Hippodrome free, but all the incidental expenses are borne by the committee, which is composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D., Rev. W. McAlister, D. D., Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., Rev. R. Cameron, Rev. B. S. Huntington, D. D., Hon. W. E. Dodge, Jacob F. Wyckoff, Alexander Lyle, T. McPherson, H. C. Houghton, Hiram Crane, A. S. Ball, M. D., Richard C. Morse, C. B. Hatch, Frederick Twinch, Joseph Mackey, E. C. Wilder, and George M. Van Derlip.

BROOKLYN HEALTH STATISTICS.

Dr. James Watt, the Register of Records, has completed the annual report of the Brooklyn Board of Health, showing the mortality of the city during the last twelve months. The population in 1870 was 396,699, and the increase during each year of the previous decade being 13,000 on an average, the present population is estimated at 450,000. There were 11,011 deaths during the past year, being a weekly average of 212. The death-rate to each thousand inhabitants was 24.56, which is an low a percentage as has been recorded during any of the preceding five years. The mortality is eighty less than shown by the returns of many of the smaller cities, and the difference is explained upon the suggestion that in several of them the registration is not correct. The lowest rate of mortality occurred in the week ending June 20, during which the mean temperature was 67.40°. The greatest mortality took place during the week ending Saturday, July 18, when the average temperature was 76.35°. From these facts it is shown that as the temperature falls below 40°, or rises above 65°, the death-rate increases. The total number of births during the year was 7,668, and the number of marriages 2,675.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

HOW THE ACT OF MARCH 3 WAS PASSED—CONFUSION ATTENDING THE LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION—HON. P. W. HITCHCOCK AND HON. FERNANDO WOOD ON THE QUESTION.

Believing that the testimony of some of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who were present at the time the act increasing the Postal rates on mailable matter of the third class was passed, might throw some light on a subject that has proved to be a mystery to the public, a TIMES reporter called on Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, on Saturday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Senator said that the first change in the law had been proposed, he thought, by Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, who had introduced an act to reduce the weight of packages of this class of matter allowed to be carried in the mails from four pounds to two. This measure had met with much opposition from the Senators from many of the Western States, because of the fact that the law, as it stood, had been found to be very satisfactory, and the privilege of sending packages through the mails had proved to be of such great convenience and utility, especially in the far West, in places where there were no express offices, that they were unwilling to deprive the people of its advantages. This act, therefore, had been voted down. The last act, that which was passed on the 3d inst., and which increased the rates to one cent an ounce, was introduced by Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, also a member of the Committee, and the increase in the rates had been proposed on the grounds that the expense of transportation was too great, and that the Government would lose money should the old rates be continued. This, Mr. Hitchcock said, seemed to be a fair argument, and the act was passed. So far as he was concerned, he had voted for it under the impression that it was intended to apply to articles of merchandise only, and not to newspapers and printed matter, &c., and he had been much surprised when he learned that such was the case. The act was hurried through at the end of the session when there is always much confusion and haste, and under those circumstances it was absolutely necessary to depend on the committees for a full examination of many of the acts that were passed. He was not in favor of reducing the weight of the packages allowed to be forwarded by mail, but as he had understood that the carriage of merchandise in the mails could not be done by the Government at the old rates, he had thought it right that they should be altered.

Hon. Fernando Wood said that he did not desire to express any opinion as to the merits of the act, at present, but this he could say, that he had not the slightest recollection of the passage of the act by the House of Representatives. The great fault of our system of legislation in Congress was, that during the last few days of the session the greatest confusion prevails, and many bills pass without the possibility of any proper action being taken upon them. During the last session of Congress he had not been in his seat one day, and had been exceptionally attentive to the proceedings of the House, but it was impossible for anyone to know all that was done at the close. The act in question, he presumed had been reported upon by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the usual way, and the parties who were responsible for its contents were the members of that committee. Mr. Wood then went on to describe the scene of confusion that invariably prevails during the last days of a session. The members, he said, crowded around the Clerk's desk, and each handed in his own bill and devoted his entire energies to having it passed, apparently not caring whether any other was passed or not. The noise and din were very great on such occasions, and many acts were passed of which the majority of the members were quite ignorant until after the adjournment of the session. In his remarks upon the confusion and want of order that prevailed, Mr. Wood said he wanted to be understood as referring to the House of Representatives only, and not to the Senate Chamber, and as not referring to any particular person, as it was a matter of long standing, and seemed to be almost unavoidable.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

It is now said among railroad men in this City that the Saratoga compact, so far as freights are concerned, has become a dead letter. In fact, that it exists only in name. To prove this assertion they point to the fact that although the Boston rates to Chicago are only seventy-five cents, against $1 from this City to the same point, the New-York merchants are not suffering from the discrimination, and the New-York hotels are full of Western merchants buying goods in this market. They say that while it would be impossible to point out any particular case in which the rates have been cut, the above fact is ample proof that they have been reduced to meet the exigencies of the shippers, who would not remain here were it not to their advantage to do so. They also say that the reduction in the rates of freight by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has not given them the control of the business by any means, as the shippers of fine goods do not care to expose their freight to be handled any more than is absolutely necessary, and this cannot be avoided when they are shipped by the Baltimore and Ohio lines. Jobbers of dry goods, for instance, have often to use their boxes again, and want to have them in good condition. The same rule applies to bale goods also, as they do not like to have the coverings torn and soiled by frequent handling. It is also said that the concessions made to shippers in the reduction of freights are not so great as has been supposed, as none of the companies are willing to carry goods at less than paying rates. In this respect the railroad men are dissatisfied with the condition of affairs, because they say it makes business difficult, as the western buyers all want excessive reductions, which the roads are not prepared to give. They hope, however, that affairs will soon settle down to a healthy condition, and that business will be done on the old basis.

LECTURE ON FISH CULTURE.

Saturday evening's lecture in the Cooper Union free course was delivered by Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, who spoke before a large audience on the subject of "Fish Culture." Mr. Roosevelt detailed the circumstances attending the introduction of artificial fish production in this country, and the process by which the object is now being successfully effected by the Fishery Commissioners of this State. The lecturer also gave a very interesting account of the habits and peculiarities of salmon, trout, bass, perch, catfish, and other varieties of edible fish, and read statistics showing the great superiority of the artificial culture over the natural in the matter of protecting the egg and young fish from accidents. The lecturer's remarks were illustrated by the stereopticon.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Adolph Sutro, of Nevada, is at the Gilsey House.

Alexander McEwen, of London, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Jasper D. Ward, of Chicago, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. H. H. Sibley, of Minnesota, and Major James Bailey, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The steam-ship Hermann, which left Bremen Feb. 27 and Southampton March 2, reached this port late Saturday night, with mails later by two days.

COULD THE SLAVES TELL?

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says: "There is quite a sensation in Manchester over a discovery accidentally made by a fireman in discharge of his duty at the burning, the other night, of the roof of the well-known mansion on Hull street, formerly owned and occupied by Claiborne Burnett, Esq. Upon breaking through the ceiling the doorway of a garret, which had been closed for nearly a century was revealed, and in the floor of the garret four staples were found driven together with a hasp attached to an outer one, suggesting the idea of a place of punishment. Mr. Burnett did not know of the existence of the attic, and was as much surprised as any one at the discovery. What the use of this machinery was, of course, still remains a matter of speculation."

EARTHQUAKE IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says a gentleman of Goochland County, Va., now in that city, reports that quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt in the neighborhood of Isaequena, in Goochland, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. Persons living several miles apart are said to have experienced the same shaky sensation, and heard the same rumbling noise at the time stated.

A BOY'S LETTER.

The little boys down in Maine begin to write letters early. Here is one that a little fellow in Auburn wrote to his brother the other day: "Eat your brod and butter up Jony. don't eat half of it up and leav the other all torne and bitten or the crust at the sides of your plate. then the highard will give to know that I say. It would heat the awe bred that papa lys for us and bruet maked."

A CHURCH DEDICATION.

THE NEW METHODIST EDIFICE IN SIXTY-FIRST STREET.

SERMON BY REV. BISHOP ANDREWS—A LARGE CONGREGATION—TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED—A DAY OF PRAISE AND REJOICING.

The new Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Second and Third avenues, of which a full description was published in yesterday's TIMES, was formally dedicated yesterday morning. The edifice was crowded long before the hour for commencing the services had arrived. A handsome black walnut reading desk occupied the right of the platform, and a small table on the right supported a basket containing a beautiful bouquet of tuberoses, heliotropes, and calla lilies. Upon the platform were Rev. Bishops Janes and Andrews, Rev. Drs. Bottome, Ross, and Crook. At 10:30 o'clock Rev. Dr. Ross announced the opening hymn, which was sung. The introductory articles of the dedication service were then read, and an invocation was made by Rev. Dr. Bottome. The lesson for the day was read from the seventh chapter of Second Chronicles, relating to the consecration of Solomon's Temple. The sermon was preached by Rev. Bishop Andrews, who selected his text from St. John, iv., 24: "God is a spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." It was in the open air and by an ancient well, in a remark addressed to a sinful Samaritan woman, that the great Master expounded the words of the text, which at once established the foundation of all true worship. He had attracted her attention by a simple request for water, and, as she proffered it, astonished her by saying that he was the fountain of living water, and signified his knowledge of her past sins. Something in his manner, joined with his words, tended to disturb her soul, and then, to turn her attention from her own shame, she said, "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain, and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place where men should worship." He proceeded thereupon to declare that all places alike are open to worship. The whole earth should henceforth be consecrated to God. The mode of worship should not be circumscribed by a ritual or form, but should be conducted in spirit and in truth. And as a foundation for all worship he declared that the very nature of that being—God—was a spirit. Men might become freethinkers and infidels, and adopt the theories, varied and ingenious, of the philosophers of the times, yet they would still feel a longing for something beyond their reach—something appealing to their higher nature, although, externally, they might content themselves with the things of the world as they saw them, ignoring their inevitable existence hereafter. We read in the Scriptures of God's hands, His feet, His eye, His ear, which would lead one to the belief that God was possessed of a human body, although invisible to mortals. Yet this was only figurative language. God's nature was spiritual; the work of His hands was the action of His will; the movements of His feet were the evidence of His presence; His ear and His eye were terms expressing His comprehension of the transactions of the most minute description. If we were not possessed of this conception of an invisible, immortal God, then we should have no hope, but living would live, and dying would die, forever. Hence, our Master was right when He said it was never impossible for all to reach God, and that even the poor Samaritan woman could be reached by Him. And so, said he, this morning, as we are opening this new temple to our God, let me remark that if Moses when he appeared in the presence of the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob should require that the ground should be holy, and had "put the shoes from off his feet," so much more should we feel the most profound awe and reverence and love in this temple devoted to the great "I Am," "I Am," our Master, Jesus Christ and Lord. God is a spirit; not one particular attribute but one in which other attributes were not matter but mind. There are but two substances in all the universe, mind and matter. If matter, it is said that it has form and distinctness and dimensions and weight. God was understood the power which loves and which wills. So of God, in the text. He had no visible parts, and could not be guided by any of the human senses. As the eye, while it opens to the mind the beauties and the imperfections of material substances, yet has no power to swerve or interfere with the movement of the smallest atom; or as the hand stretched forth in the darkness conveys no knowledge to the senses of its existence or formation, so with God. He is impenetrable. He is possessed of an infinite heart, and an infinite mind, as addressed were delivered by Messrs. C. B. Fisk, G. J. Hamilton, John Stevenson, Bowles Colgate, W. K. Peyton, and Judge Richard Kelly. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Dashiell.

Infinite will, and an infinite power. Philosophy all the chief faculties of the mind, attention, comprehensiveness, location, are understood, the same line must be followed when we contemplate the Divine mind. The human being through the eye is enabled to drink in the beautiful things of nature; the intricate mechanism of the ear enables him to catch the harmonious sounds of melody. God absorbs all these things, but in an infinitely more perfect manner than the human mind. The reverend gentleman said he did not suppose God was ever present more at one time or place than another. So it was when He walked in the garden with Adam; when He appeared to Moses on the mount in the midst of a cloud of thunder and lightning. So if we cross the sea, and ascend to the summit of Mount Sinai, with its frowning gulf and ragged edges, we might be as profoundly impressed with the majesty of the invisible God as was Moses. What we can see and what we can lay our hands upon we readily believe, and very probably many persons in the audience, or themselves, if I could only see God I could then readily believe in His existence, my doubts would then be removed, the shades of uncertainty would then be dispelled, and I would then be ready to hear and obey. The spirit of God does not hinder nor actually helps us on and increases our faith in the Divine One. We may not see the hands who designed the great universe and the beautiful works of nature contained therein. Yet we know that they were created. We may not know whose hands created a beautiful painting or a work in sculpture, yet we know that they were created by an ingenious human being. We contemplate the beautiful canopy of heaven after the shades of night have fallen; we see the myriads of twinkling stars and the full moon, and recognize the divine spirit of God in their creation. Through all the ranks of vegetable and animal life, we come to the human body and the movements of its muscles and the action of the nervous system, and the more we study the surer the conclusion will be reached that there must have been a creator. You may, he said, even believe with the believer in the theory of evolution, that the world was originally crude space and matter, and that it will inevitably return to that condition, but you nevertheless must admit that a divine hand reared the majestic and placed those beauties on every side. Suppose that on the day and hour of our longing we were to have the throne of God revealed to us, with Him thereon, would we believe our vision? Undoubtedly we should say we had lost our reason, or that our mind was diseased. No, we are able to take upon our lips the lay of the Psalmist: "Such knowledge is too wonderful for me, it is high, I cannot attain unto it." We can only judge of the goodness of God by considering the human mind stripped of all its vices, and including only its virtues. In this we have some approach to the perfections of the Divine Creator. If we look upon Him as a great human heart, beating for all, loving all, sympathizing with all, we have a conception of His great beauty. In conclusion, he said, brethren this temple was built for the purpose of uniting us more closely with God. May it please Him to be present here. He will never be absent from this temple; only see ye to it that you lay down your own willfulness; your own worldliness, and offer the believer's prayer, which He always hears and answers.

Bishop Janes then stated that the new edifice had cost $62,000, the furniture $7,000, and the organ $5,000; total, $74,000. The Trustees proposed to leave $20,000 under bond and mortgage, and the remainder the speaker proposed to raise by subscription. He first called for ten donations of $1,000 each, but succeeded in obtaining only $7,000 in this manner. Numerous subscriptions were received in sums ranging from $500 to $5, and, with the collection, amounted to about $20,000. At 3 o'clock a general meeting was held in the edifice, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. C. B. Fisk, G. J. Hamilton, John Stevenson, Bowles Colgate, W. K. Peyton, and Judge Richard Kelly. In the evening a sermon

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH SINCE 1826—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S HYMN AT THE DEDICATION—EARLY STRUGGLES OF THE SOCIETY—ITS SUBSEQUENT GROWTH AND PROSPERITY—FULL LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, has for many years held a leading place among the Unitarian churches of New-York. That this prominence has been deserved will be conceded by all who are in any degree acquainted with the work and reputation of the church since its foundation. Organized nearly fifty years ago, and through the exertions of men who, with but few exceptions, were then unknown, it has grown with a gradual and healthy growth until to-day it ranks with the first church of the more conservative denominations. The disfavor in which Unitarianism was held at the commencement of the century, a disfavor which did not desert it, until the last generation, and traces of which are not wanting even at the present day, was a heavy obstacle in the path of the early Unitarian societies. The oldest of these, the congregation of All Souls, now presided over by Rev. Dr. Bellows, passed through a long course of probation before it attained its present prosperous condition. The same was true in a still greater degree of the Church of the Messiah. It had its early struggles and discouragements, more, perhaps, than usually fall to the lot of religious societies in this City. Even the pastors in whom it had trusted, at times fell away from their early professions and left the people whom they had led in confusion and doubt. Had the church depended for support on the personal popularity of any one clergyman, it would have long ago ceased to exist. It was only through the active and constant exertions of its individual members that the society has attained its present strength and influence. Through all the changes which have attended it from the beginning, the influence and example of its lay members have been an unfailing resource in time of need. The clergy have contributed largely to the general result, but the largest share undoubtedly belongs to the laity.

The history of the organization of the church is as follows: At a meeting of Unitarians held in the vestry of the First Society, (now Dr. Bellows',) on the 19th of March, 1825, it was voted to raise $6,000 by subscription, for the purpose of buying three lots at the corner of Mercer and Prince streets, upon which to erect a new church. The necessary sum was soon secured, and on the 24th of November, 1825, the corner-stone of the new church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by Rev. William Ware, then Pastor of the First Society. Among the members of the Building Committee who were present on this occasion was the late Isaac G. Pearson. The church, itself a building of moderate size and comparatively little ornament, was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, the 7th of December, 1826. At the morning service Dr. Channing preached his celebrated sermon on the Unitarian faith, which was published and widely read both in Europe and America. William Cullen Bryant, then an active young member of the First Society, contributed a dedication hymn, of which the following are the opening stanzas:

I.

"Oh! Thou whose own vast temple stands
Built over earth and sea!
Accept the walls that human hands
Have raised to worship Thee.

II.

Lord! from Thy inmost glory send
Within these courts to bide
The peace that dwelleth, without end,
Serenely by Thy side.

III.

May erring minds that worship here
Be taught the better way;
And they who mourn, and they who fear,
Be strengthened as they pray.

IV.

May faith grow firm and love grow warm,
And pure devotion rise,
While round these hallowed walls the storm
Of earth-born passion dies."

For several years afterward the new society appears to have been ministered to by temporary supplies, no regular preacher being engaged. In June, 1828, however, in accordance with a vote of the congregation, Rev. William Parsons Lunt was called to the charge. The reverend gentleman accepted the invitation, and on Thursday, the 19th of the same month, was ordained to the pastorate. For this occasion also, Mr. Bryant composed a hymn commencing as follows:

"All that in this wide world we see,
Almighty Father, speaks of thee."

Mr. Lunt's connection with the church lasted for four years, marked throughout by a regular and steady increase, both in numbers and zeal. Almost all who composed the congregation under his ministry are now dead. Among those who still survive are three—Messrs. Alfred Brookes, Calvin W. How, and Robert B. Atterbury, (the oldest Freemason in New-York)—who were elected to the Board of Trustees in December, 1829. Each of these gentlemen will act on the Semi-Centennial Committee at the approaching anniversary. Mr. Lunt's pastorate, as already inferred, ended in 1833. His successor, Rev. Orville Dewey, was not installed until more than a year later, on the 8th of November, 1835. In November, 1837, a heavy misfortune befell the society. Its church edifice, in which it had worshiped since its organization, was burned to the ground, entailing upon the members a heavy loss. But they were not the people to be easily discouraged, and putting their shoulders to the wheel, soon repaired the deficiency. On the 1st of January, 1838, their available resources consisted of $12,000 in cash, and the lots on which the old church had stood were valued at $20,000. With this they went to work, and by dint of liberal subscriptions on the part of the members, and a general determination to succeed on the part of both Pastor and people, a new and elegant edifice was soon completed and opened for the use of the congregation. The new church was built on Broadway. The ground upon which it stood, and which measured 94 feet by 135 feet, cost the society $47,000, and the church itself $45,000, making the total expenditure for all purposes nearly $100,000. I. G. Pearson was the architect. Dedication services were held on the 2d of May, 1839, the congregation having worshiped during the interregnum of eighteen months in the Stuyvesant Institute on Broadway, a building unknown to modern New-Yorkers. Their new church completed, the society were at some pains to find an appropriate name for it. A variety were suggested, including such as "North Unitarian Church," "Christian Meeting-house," "Broadway Unitarian Chapel," "Church of the Resurrection," "Stone Chapel," &c. The present name was finally selected as embodying the sentiments of the people better than any of the other appellations proposed. At the time of the completion of the new edifice the Pastor, Dr. Dewey, was the leading Unitarian divine in the country. His ministry was a most successful one, and his preaching attracted to the church many of the leading men of the day. No other Unitarian of his time with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Channing, had so many warm and attached friends. In 1841, his health failing, he went to Europe, where he remained for nearly two years. On his return from abroad he resumed his place in the pulpit, which he continued to fill until his resignation in 1848. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., who succeeded to the ministry, and whose pastorate in the Church of the Messiah lasted twenty years, was installed in the place of his predecessor on the 31st of October, 1849. During his ministry the general movement of the fashionable world up town, which had already begun, reached its height, and by the breaking out of the war the neighborhood of the church had been abandoned to a lawless class of tenants, whose presence was anything but desirable. Gambling dens flanked the edifice on both sides, and although an effort was made to reclaim "the irreclaimable" in the series of vesper services, which for a time, promised success, the attempt was a failure, and the society was compelled to follow in the track of the general migration. In 1864 they concluded a bargain with Mr. Fox, who purchased the property for $150,000, and afterward sold it to A. T. Stewart, by whom it was converted into the Globe Theatre. The Trustees, after paying off every indebtedness, found the society in possession of $135,000 in clear cash. With a portion of this sum they purchased the church at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, selling the same two years afterward at a net profit of $27,000. The present church on Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street was completed in April, 1868. In size, design, and general appearance it is one of the finest in the City. In acoustic properties it is one of the most perfect in the country. In the last pew the preacher can be heard as distinctly as in the first. The situation at the summit of the south-easterly spur of Murray Hill renders it both conspicuous and accessible from all sides.

"The Trustees of the Church of the Messiah" have occupied four churches in fifty years, and moved to the northward one and three-quarter miles. Their policy has always been to sell and move with the congregation, and therefore it is not impossible that at their centennial they will report a similar advance in prosperity, in the number of their churches, and the distance they have traveled in order to keep pace with the times.

After Dr. Osgood's retirement, the pulpit was filled for two years by Rev. George H. Hepworth and several others. In December last the society engaged their present Pastor, Rev. William R. Alger. There has been a steady and healthy growth in the membership of the church under the pastoral guidance of Rev. Mr. Alger, and there is a large and prosperous Sunday-school connected with the church, and also a Bible class under the charge of Rev. J. Pierpont.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Trustees for the current year: George Palen, President; Joseph P. Hale John Babcock, W. Howard Wait, Charles E. Francis, Leonard J. Wyeth, Elliot Bowdoin, Dexter A. Hawkins, Winthrop G. Ray.

REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER.

William R. Alger was born in Freetown, Mass., in 1823. On the maternal side he was descended from the Huguenots who were exiled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His early life was not one of luxury. When a boy he worked for four years in a cotton manufactory at Hooksett, N. H. While here his opportunities for reading were few; such as they were, however, he improved them to the utmost. At an early age he committed a whole play of Shakespeare to memory, and is said to have been in the habit of reciting one of Scott's poems while employed at his loom. After leaving the factory, he attended successively Pembroke and Lebanon Academies, at both of which he soon became distinguished as a scholar. He early acquired a taste for theology, and in 1844 entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass. During his stay here he composed the essay on the immortality of the soul which was afterward the foundation for his *History of the Doctrine of the Future Life.* He graduated in 1847, and after his ordination was installed in Roxbury, near Boston, where he spent eight years. At the close of this period he removed to Boston, where he soon became known both as a preacher and writer. In 1857 he delivered the Fourth of July oration before the city authorities, in which he took occasion to rebuke the attitude of the "Doughface" element toward the slaveholders of the South. For this an attempt was made by the Southern sympathizers to ostracize him, but without effect. In 1855 he published a volume of translations of Oriental poetry, which has since passed through half a dozen editions. In 1866 another of his works, *The Friendship of Women*, appeared, and was received with universal commendation. At the same time he was a frequent contributor to the magazines, and especially to the *Christian Examiner*. In 1865 he visited Europe for six months, repeating the trip in 1872. The old church occupied by his congregation was sold, and the society engaged Music Hall, in which Theodore Parker had preached. Here the society still worship. Mr. Alger is a preacher of much power, and his sermons have always been noted for their high literary and philosophical character.

HUMANITY IN THE DEPTHS CRYING UNTO GOD.

Sermon by Rev. William R. Alger.

In one of the finest of his psalms, David exclaims, "Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee, O Lord!" It suggests an impressive topic for our meditations, namely, the shallows and the profundities of human experience. A study of this subject should show what is the becoming spirit for us to cherish while groping our way amidst the tragic exposures and the gleaming signals of the present state.

For no greater difference is to be discerned between men than the difference marked by the fact that one lives on the surface, another lives in the depths. The former strolls along with a flippant air, easily disturbed, easily composed, trusting in himself, and leaning on the obvious facts about him, with scarcely an idea of anything beyond. The other, with more earnest thought, more sensitive and tenacious feeling, is aware of the measureless mysteries around him, and penetrated with faith and awe, looks out of the wonders and omens in which he moves for some protecting support, some explanation or guidance. The predominant moods begotten in these two men by their respective experiences of life contrast with each other as widely as the carelessness of one pushing himself on a plank across a pool a few inches in depth contrasts with the solemnity of one floating on a plank in mid-ocean, the infinite blue above, the fathomless gulf below.

Our ordinary forgetfulness of God and indifference to spiritual questions are owing to the shallowness of our ordinary life. The moment the plummet of consciousness sinks to the graver and sublimer portions of existence, the shadows of ignorance, exposure, and fate start up around us, throwing their awful shapes in every direction; and we instantly feel our helplessness. Then it is natural to address our cry to the Mighty One who alone contains and saves all. The reason that most persons pray so little is that they have not the requisite experience to compose a prayer out of. Let them depart from the shallows of sense and frivolity, put off on the deeps of the Spirit, entering into the boundless realities of being and destiny, and their thin complacency will quickly disappear, and they will find themselves crying unto God with irrepressible earnestness. Religion springs out of those portions of our experience which overlap the known and finite, and open into communication with the unknown and infinite. It is obvious that the heart must be full before it can overflow in religious soliloquy and aspiration.

An experience made up of the superficialities of the world—dress, visits, gossip, mechanical routine, money-making, selfish plots, and giddy amusements—what is there in this to furnish the sublime generalizations of faith and piety? The essential conditions for the transcendent exercises of religion are wanting. But break away from noisy shows, glittering and empty vanities, the piecemeal fritter of life; come home into your own heart and feel how lonely it is; look off into boundless space and think how mysterious it is; confront the speechless secrets of futurity and reflect how momentous and how unknown they are, and out of the depth of your emotions and solitude a religious experience will surge up, lifting your soul to heaven in cries either of entreaty or of rapture. You will have left the shallows, where souls are barren alike of awe, belief, and love, and have gone into the depths out of which souls aroused by spiritual verities cry unto God. In our usual hours God is an unutterable sigh buried in the depths of the soul. To bring that vague, wondrous longing up into articulate knowledge we must dive into the profound places of experience and dwell there long. It will elude us while we merely skim the surfaces of life. It will be silent amid the jabber of selfish and silly tongues. Not from the shallows—not from the shallows—but out of the depths did the Psalmist raise his yearning cry unto the Ruler of the creation. Religion reduced to its essence is the personal intercourse of the soul with its God, the communion of the infinitesimal part with the providential Spirit of the whole. Whatever shatters the outer crust of custom and formality, flinging us on our intuitions, opening the infinite within into communion with the infinite without, gives us a fresh experience of religion, evoking the long, silent cry of the soul. We are so overlaid with strata of shallow affairs, and so absorbed in trifles, that our common life is profane; but everything that strikes to the centres of our hidden being reveals God so plainly that our loyalty breaks into open confession even without our will.

A ship is steaming on her course in brooding fog over the mighty sea; helmsman at his post, sentry pacing the deck, music and mirth in the cabin. Every thought is earthward and mortal. Suddenly an ice-mountain, death throned on its summit, reels upon them. Sinking on their knees, every soul reverts to its primitive instincts, and out of the depth of danger they unitedly cry unto God. In the average tenor of ease or success we glide glibly along on the outside of things, with little heed, and less reverence. The portents of doom disturb us not. Divinity and Heaven are very far, and interest us not. But let disappointment come and smite our plans; let disaster struggle with the life-long enterprise on which so wildly we have set our hearts; let grief and fear descend on us, and as we tug forebodingly with misfortune all our gayety vanishes, and out of the depth of trial we cry unto God—God the Deliverer. So, if we care for nothing save self, we can go on our way awhile, merry or indifferent. But if the inmost treasures and fibres of our hearts are bound up in the destiny of another, as the dear object moves among the risks of time and fortune, with what suspense our spirits follow and tremble, recognizing that their all, embarked in a frail vessel, is set on a single hazard! Then, intensely feeling our own powerlessness to give the needed guidance and guardianship, out of the depth of yearning affection we cry unto God, the infinite, overseeing Love. When our work is congenial, our duty plain, our passions at rest, and the yoke of custom not galling, we find it easy, perhaps, to be satisfied with things as they are. We may feel no need of invisible fellowship, succor, or rescue. But often it is far otherwise with us. We are beset by flaming allurements which rouse the passions, startle conscience, and set the passions and conscience in deadly conflict. The sophistical clamor of desire sounds against the still small voice of reason. Propensity pulls one way, principle another. The cold sweat is on the brow, bewilderment fills the mind, and we suffer as if torn asunder by wild horses. Then, as a last resource, we fall on our knees, and out of the agonizing depth of temptation cry unto God for the light and reinforcement of His Spirit.

Walking in our familiar paths, or sitting by the domestic hearth, occupied with our usual tasks or pleasures, everything that concerns us seemingly clear and safe, we may fully enjoy our friends, our minds may contentedly settle in themselves or repose on their cherished objects. But when we are left alone with ourselves, to struggle in utter solitude with our own overpowering emotions and the dread problems of our destiny; when our very souls seem bursting with the question, Must I be thus separated from my kind? Is there no one in all this cold, wide world to whom I can pour out my heart and receive sympathy and counsel?—then, out of the painful depth of loneliness the heart aches after God and beseeches the reassurance of his consoling embrace.

Again, there are innumerable relations between us and the illimitable extent and power of the surrounding universe which in every hour of solemn thought overwhelm us with an almost insufferable sense of our ignorance and pettiness before what is revealed to us. For instance, when, at midnight, we reflect how the earth on which we dwell is darting through space, a thousand miles a minute, eternity yawning underneath, the starry hosts in endless ranks rushing through immensity overhead, we are confounded, appalled, until out of the frightful depth of mystery we cry unto God, who knoweth all things. If the whole of these influences fail to sink us to the profound ranges of religion; if danger rouses us not, and trial does not pierce us, and love proves unable to thrill us, and we are numb to the anguish of temptation, and desertion strikes not to the sealed fountains of the heart, and no mystery suffices to overawe our stolidity, so that we continue to live amid the shallows throughout our days—yet there comes at length one experience that will totally disarm our pride, baffle our mountainous insensibility, and plunge us to the lowermost deep.

The alarm flies through the pallid house of clay. The gaudy world disappears with its vain shows and premises. Self-delusion and self-conceit are no more. The soul gathers its powers together to depart. Darkness comes down, and a marvelous light, in which, alone, consciousness confronts its author. Surely, then, with an earnestness unparalleled by anything in the hollow world of our previous experience, out of the depth of death we shall cry unto God, only too happy if, sinking down the icy gulf of nothingness, we can reach up and take hold of the hand of the Lord of Life.

Every wise survey of our existence, every admonition from sage or saint of other days, exhorts us to leave the shallows and advance into the deeps of life if we would ever achieve the experience of things divine and eternal. Be not content with the close, the obvious, the small. Seek to master also, or at least to commence with, the far-reaching, the obscure, the inexhaustible, for between these religion lives and is nourished.

In the mineral, vegetable, animal kingdoms each separate object is subjected, in a degree ascending with its rank, to innumerable magnetic and other influences exerted on it by ethereal medium, by the sun, and by the remoter systems of the galaxy. Every plant on earth would perish if the solar rays were shut off from it. In a vastly higher and deeper degree is it true of us, whose nature sums up all the elemental kingdoms, that the ingredients of our existence depend on our reciprocal connections with the immense system of things spread around us to infinity. Resident at the centre, and, little as we may think of it, really drawing all our life from without, the further the vital lines of our consciousness penetrate the depths of the universe in every direction, vibrating back sympathetic communications of truth and love, the richer and the more blessed our experience will be. A clodhopper lives within the boundary of his farm; the consciousness of a Humboldt embraces the limits of the creation. The life of that one, a contractedness how utterly shallow! The soul of this one, a profundity how immeasurably expanded! The rank of a man is measured by the extremes of fineness and vastness, of swiftness and slowness, of complexity and harmony, in the vibrations or undulations of the forces of the universe which his nervous system reports in his consciousness, all this being a revelation to him of the laws of being which represent the Omnipresent God.

Here is brought to view a religion not resting on dead traditions of the experiences of other men and other times, but freshly springing out of the living soul and the realities around it; a religion not imposed on us as a repulsive task or duty which we must fulfill on penalty of endless woe, but offered to us as a glorious privilege, an ever-expanding boon of joyous and peaceful experience. Pure religion is an experience of resignation, love, and repose in all those relations of things which transcend our understanding. Our whole life is full of such relations, and, therefore, supplies a sphere for a religion whose principles and sentiments are as solid and unquestionable as the data of chemistry, or the laws of mathematics. The only difficulty with this style of piety is that it requires more vigor and earnestness of thought, more wealth and freedom of sensibility than average persons are accustomed to cultivate. They accordingly put up with cheap substitutes for it. Instead of achieving and cherishing a genuine religious experience of their own, at first hand, they content themselves with a verbal adoption or ritualistic repetition of the religious experience of some one who lived before their time. Instead of penetratively believing the eternal truths of God, they superficially denounce the infidelity of those who reject what somebody else once said concerning those truths. Instead of seeking to glorify and universalize the spirit of self-sacrifice as the real means of human redemption, they dogmatically insist on the infinite efficacy of the historic sacrifice of Christ. Instead of striving to free themselves from sin, they seek by some thin contrivance to escape the penalty of sin. All such vicarious shifts belong to the surface; and a shallow religion is a spurious religion. The only deep and real religion is a pious personal obedience and awe of God, based directly on the living truth and mystery of things. The religion which consists of metaphysical or forensic secrets, artifices, and formalities, is not profound; it is only hollow.

From all solitary places, to all lonesome and hungering aspirants, forevermore, the word of wisdom cries: Forsake the shallows, fly to the depths! For the deep souls are also the high ones. The depths are only the heights inverted. The concavity of heaven is just as profound in the lake as it is exalted in the sky. Those who stand with Christ on the Mount are the ones who descend with Him into Gethsemane. Those bigots, really skeptical at bottom, under their appearance of greater trust, whose faith rests on the superficial and precarious basis of mere tradition—who, not content with holding that God and redemptive grace are in the Bible and the Church, narrowly affirm that they are not to be found anywhere else, can never have the immovable religious assurance secured by the more generous believers, who, gratefully recognising the Divine agency in the Bible and the Church, also penetrate to receptacles of the Holy Spirit in the noblest monuments of human speech everywhere and in all the solemn departments of history and science. So, too, envious and misanthropic fault-finders, who stay on the outside of humanity, picking flaws, are deprived of the richest joys of life. Such joys are known only to those who with a generous good will go down to the deep places of our nature and embrace their brothers there heart to heart. We know how the eagle and the condor haunt the chill upper air and find it desolate enough, while the deeper strata of the atmosphere are warm and balmy, and there nightingales sing among the roses, and sparrows snuggle, close and happy, in the bosom of the meadow. Who would not wish to forsake the frigid external of selfish pride and criticism, and yearn in to the genial heart of life where trust and affection make their home? The great trial of those who really believe and love in this world is not the remoteness of God, is not the darkness of Providence, is not the poverty of existence, but the rebuffs, the antipathies, and the indifference they meet from the shallow and the cruel. And even these become outward and harmless and lose their sting as the soul grows ripe with catholic insight and toleration. Be not deceived, therefore, let the preacher still say, be not disheartened by the superficial appearance, but persevere till you know what is concealed in the deepest recesses, ever sure that the best is there. How often is it so in human nature! God is in all, even the vilest, and the brothel and the gallows may be but dark and soiled steps in the wandering way to Paradise. Did not Christ declare to the self-righteous pomposities of His day, "The harlots shall go into the kingdom of heaven before you"? From many a mind, obscured by layers of hardness and vice, if you lift off the incrustations of sin and care and unbelief you may recognize, with tears and wonder, the Divine image still there gleaming out upon you in miraculous beauty.

A fine example of this secret to discover the divinest realities close at hand, simply by gazing deeply enough through the illusive concealments of sense and seeming, is furnished by the Oriental mystic, who says:

"There is a lump within man's fleshly part;
And in that lump is felt the living heart;
And in that heart a deathless soul resides;
And in that soul a mystery abides;
And in that mystery a light doth glow;
And in that light learn thou thy God to know!"

Piercing down from the surface, where most men shallowly live, without religion at all, except in profession and form, there are three depths from which they successively cry unto God, their cry in each instance bearing the tone and accentuation of a different sentiment. First, when our easy life, on the exterior of tradition or comfort, is broken up—broken up by some sharp presentation, in direct experience, of the great questions of our destiny, danger, and duty, we fall to the depth of a struggling loneliness, where our inherited faith fails, our customary props are stricken away. We are flung on our own mental resources, terrible doubts assail us, and we lie prostrate at the mercy of the storm. Then, full of anxiety, we cry unto God in distress.

Secondly, should we prove faithful to ourselves in that dire trial of the soul, steadily seeking for the true and the good, in spite of fear and pain, the severity of the spiritual tempest soon abates; clews of guiding light appear, and we sink from the terrified sense of personal responsibleness and exposure to the far profounder achievement of faith at first hand in the infinite Father, direct confidence in His rule and grace, an entire self-surrender to Him on original internal grounds of our own, not on external grounds borrowed from a foreign authority. Then, full of joy at His unpurchased deliverance, we cry unto God in gratitude. But if we continue to pierce further through the phenomena of things and the problems of life, with faithful conformity of will to the laws we discern, meekly bearing our lonesome agony until the selfish personality is purged out of us, we shall in no wise always go without our reward. At every step coming into a deeper accord of thought and feeling with the system of things, we reach at last the ultimate foundation of the creative order. We see for ourselves the perfect harmony and beneficence of all truth. We grasp in immediate perception the blessed unity of the universal plan. Then, satisfied with the insight, full of content and worship, we cry unto God in peace.

Leaving the life of superficialty and penetrating the more mysterious realities of consciousness and the world, anxiety, deliverance, and insight—distress, gratitude, and peace—are the stations and sentiments deep underneath, deep, from which we cry unto God.

Unfortunately there are many men and women to whom these statements will sound as an unknown language; who are so outward and childish, so frivolously content with the glitter and flutter of society, that in all their life they have never become aware that there are any deeps. The whole universe is but one great shallow to them. This blankness of ignorance, this stolid complacency, dancing over the magazine of fate while the slow-matches of time and death are burning on, is the worst misfortune of all. The defect next in seriousness, the great common error of men, is that when they do become conscious of the deeps, it is only for a moment. They are afraid of them, and flee again for refuge into unthinking gayety or mechanical absorption. On reaching the earliest descent below the shallows where they spend their wonted existence, at the first touch of trouble, alarmed and irresolute, they shrink back to the surface of undisturbed habit or careless routine, to escape the terrors that are in the abyss.

Not so should they do. Instead of suffering themselves to be deterred by the first shocks and ghosts of doubt and fear, they should bravely face the phantoms, and lay them; press forward through them to the solid and smiling conquests of truth, good, and joy that lie waiting beyond. Flee before the spectres of skepticism, and they will drive you to the caves of terror and despair. Make them flee before you, and they will guide you to the arms of faith and knowledge. The hunter on the prairie, seeing the conflagration of grass approaching him, knows that if he stands still he perishes; if he turns and runs before it, he will be overtaken and devoured; but if he resolutely confronts the flaming ravager, holding his mantle before his face and rushing through this line of smoke and fire, he may kneel in safety on the other side, while moon and stars smile down in answer to his upturned gaze. Because you find trouble in the deeps of life shrink not timidly back to its shallows, but keep on, ever deeper and deeper, till you come to the eternal floor of law where peace pervades the air and bliss flows like a sea. A highly-educated Englishman, a graduate of Oxford, emigrated with his family to California, where he bought a piece of land and machinery, and began to dig for gold. After three years of persevering labor and ruinous expenditure he gave up the enterprise as hopeless; and, in a fit of despair and madness, cut the throats of his wife and children and then blew out his own brains. A little later a party began to dig again in the deep shaft he had abandoned. Four inches below the level where he had given up they came to a vein of gold of fabulous richness and extent. Four inches deeper, and, instead of a murderer, a millionaire! How many men piercing into obscure questions have been beset with darkness and confusion, oppressed by doubts and fears, and prematurely abandoned themselves to despair when a little firmer poise of thought and faith, a little more patient determination of inquiry, a little deeper sinking of the shafts of reason, and the dimness and distress would all have fled; they would have burst into unquenchable radiance, a perception of the true order of things!

When first plunged into any painful uncertainty, returning is so much easier than go over that the lonely doubter is apt to become disheartened and to abandon his search, forgetting that the deep realm of everlasting light is only to be entered after passing through the region of shadows and clouds. Souls of truly noble mettle, drawn into the alarming deeps of unwonted earnestness, assured that victory and peace wait on the other side, bid the portents defiant welcome, will not retreat again to coast in the sands and surfaces of being, but press forward to those experiences of spirituality and eternity whose inexhaustible truth makes the world of matter seem a contemptible bank and shoal of time. In the Northern Sea shallow fields of ice drift helplessly about on the surface, at the mercy of the winds, or are driven up and stranded on the coast of eternal Winter. But the largest icebergs by their huge bulk, extend down into a deeper current, that bears them Southward to the Spicy Isles, where they all dissolve away in Summer seas. When chilled by overshadowing shapes of doubt and terror, fasten your thoughts to them, fearlessly follow their direction long enough, and you will see their cold, dark outlines melt down and vanish in the luminous embrace of truth. Remember, therefore, if ever perplexed and disturbed, that it is a false evasion to turn back into the retreats of shallowness and indifference; that the true way is to keep on with determined earnestness, penetrating from the level of darkness and confusion to the vaster level of light and order. This is the only genuine triumph or permanent relief; other expedients are but temporary avoidances. If we do invoke the thousand nothings of the hour to put aside or drown the too importunate monitions of the profounder life, yet, ever and anon, in lonesome passages of experience, they will return. "Vague and forlorn airs," floating echoes, will emerge from the soul, as out of some mysteriously remote realm, and "breathe a melancholy into all our day." The only remedy is to fulfill them, not to try to escape from them. For his perfect deliverance, freedom, and serenity man must think so deeply as to see his life hidden in God—that is, beneath all shows see the final unity of the source of his life with the substance of God. So the Apostle Paul said he saw his life hidden with Christ in God. It is a long and weary path of oft-baffled, ever-repeated efforts, of painful experience and profound reflection. But it must be trodden, if our aspirations are ultimate. And the goal is unspeakably glorious, though few there seem to be in our day who reach it.

It is related that the heir of the throne of Bohemia once sent to his betrothed an iron egg, which she, disdaining a gift apparently so unworthy, threw on the earth. A hidden spring was struck by the ground, and a silver yolk rolled out. Picking up the yolk she hit another spring, and a golden bird was revealed. She touched in the bird another spring, and a sapphire crown appeared. Then, pressing a final spring in the crown, she found a diamond ring—happy token of her destined marriage with the Prince. The visible creation is such a gift proffered by Divinity to man. The faithful student, mastering one secret after another with the lapse of time and the penetrative growth of experience, successively reaches and embraces within the shell of nature the rule of order; within the rule of order the spirit of life; within the spirit of life the beauty of intelligence, and within the beauty of intelligence, at last, the blissful consciousness of God, seal of salvation, wedding the soul with the Creator—everlasting bridal of finite and infinite.

It only needs an experience sufficiently penetrative to arouse the soul from its sluggish habits of routine and surface-drifting to enable any one now to enter into all the hopes and fears known to the master minds, the spiritual heroes and prophets of the elder time. And whoever repeats their consciousness in its profound intensity will again employ their language in its original significance. And no other ever can. Ah, what a difference it makes in the utterance of a teacher whether genuine experience and authority breathe in his words, or mere conventionality and vanity. One preacher speaks, and it is only the babbling of shallow syllables from frigid lips; another, and from depth to depth goes the living power of truth. There can be no profound utterance unless a profound experience has preceded it. The text is an admirable instance; "Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee, O Lord." Thus spoke the psalmist so many ages ago. Struggling in the same world, amid the same experiences, in this far modern day, can we not catch and in all sincerity echo back the pious strain, feeling that our individual fate is bound up with the collective fate of all our race, so that not we alone but the whole of mankind are plunged in the depths, and crying unto God, groaning and travailing together for redemption of the creation!

Up from the deeps, O God, I cry to thee;
Hear the soul's prayer, hear thou her litany,
O Thou who callest, Wanderer, come to me!

Up from the deeps of sorrow, wherein lie
Dark secrets veiled from earth's unpitying eye,
My prayers, like star-crowned angels, heavenward fly.

Up from the deeps of sin, no longer free,
But chained in strife and torn with agony,
My spirit cries, Lord, give me victory!

Not from the shallows whose dull waters sleep,
A lazy marsh, where stagnant vapors creep,—
But ocean-voiced, deep calling unto deep,

As he of old, Kind David, called to thee,
Out of the depths of poor humanity
I cry in faith, O God, deliver me!

THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Official dispatches respecting the indemnity paid by the Spanish Government on account of the survivors of the British subjects taken on board the Virginius and executed at Santiago de Cuba, have just been laid before the English Parliament. The individuals executed numbered nineteen, of whom nine were men of color, and ten were white men. For the colored men her Majesty's Government claimed £300 sterling each, and for the white men £500 sterling each; which constituted a total of £7,700 sterling, it being understood that in the event of no near relative of these men coming forward to establish a claim, or failing to substantiate it, within a reasonable period, the amount paid to her Majesty's Government on behalf of such individual or individuals should be forthwith restituted to the Spanish Government. In accordance with this claim the sum of £6,700 was paid by the Spanish Government on the 14th of December, the balance of £1,000 being held in reserve until the whole matter is finally settled.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AND DEATH.

An extraordinary story of suffering and death comes from Montreal. It is related that news was received there on the 10th inst. of the death of Mr. James Morrison, aged about fifty-five years, a very respectable farmer of Gore township, Argenteuil County, Province of Quebec. It is stated that a few days ago his wife and son left the house for a visit of two or three days, leaving him alone. A storm coming, he hitched up his horse and began "breaking" the roads. While so doing he fell between the slats of the sleigh-shafts and was kicked by the horse, which ran away, leaving him lying in the snow with his leg broken. He lay in this situation from 10 A. M. to about 4 P. M., when he managed to get home by lying on his back and pushing himself along with his uninjured leg. On getting into the house he lay on the floor for three nights and two days, when his horse, which was starving, forced itself into the house, and in searching for food tramped on him. He at last managed to tie its leg to a large cooler, and crawled behind a partition, where he remained till the following day, when his family returned. He had been the whole time without food, and when found was in the last stage of starvation and exhaustion, and died almost immediately after narrating his sufferings.

BONAPARTISTS IN FRANCE.

AWAKENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARTY.

WORKINGS OF THE IMPERIALIST COMMITTEE—ITS ENDEAVORS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—THE PART WHICH IT IS DESTINED TO PLAY.

In the course of the inquiry by the French Assembly into the elections in the Nièvre, the following important testimony of M. Léon Renault, Prefect of Police, was taken in relation to the Bonapartist manœuvres in France. M. Renault says:

"To the question which influences all the others—namely, is there a committee at Paris placed at the head of the Bonapartist Party—that is to say, a committee which acts as an agent between Chiselhurst and the partisans of the Empire in France in the interests of the Bonapartist Party, gives an impulse to its propaganda, and directs it with authority—I answer 'Yes,' this committee does exist, and its working is a matter of public notoriety. It is certain that for a long time, in contradistinction to the Parliamentary union known as 'the Group of the Appeal to the People,' there has been an Imperialist committee, whose meetings are held at M. Rouher's house, No. 4 Rue de l'Elysée, with a certain regularity generally on Tuesday and Friday in each week. When was this committee instituted? It began its work toward the end of 1871. At the termination of the invasion of the Commune the supporters of imperial rule were resigned to silence. They had been, as it were, crushed by the weight of public disasters for which the National Assembly had declared Napoleon III. alone responsible, and it was generally believed that the Bonapartist Party would not dare to aspire to power and to the direction of affairs in this country for a long time to come. This was not the case. Ever since the last months of the year 1871 the Bonapartist propaganda showed itself in various parts of the territory. This awakening of the Imperialist Party was one of the first facts which struck me when I entered in November, 1871, on the duties of Prefect of Police. I was not long in being informed that M. Pietri, last Prefect of Police under the Empire; M. Conti, Private Secretary to the Emperor and formerly head of his Cabinet, and M. Henri Chevreau, Minister of the Interior at the time of the fall of the Empire, were in the habit of meeting pretty regularly at the house of M. Rouher to discuss matters which concerned the general position of their party. I believe I am right in saying that MM. Pietri, Conti, and Chevreau, these first members of the committee, were directly pointed out to M. Rouher by the Emperor. The Emperor was at this time very much occupied by violent attacks directed by a mass of newspapers and pamphlets against himself, against the members of his family, and against the last acts of his reign. His object in forming the committee over which M. Rouher presided was not only to establish an agency for correspondence between France and Chiselhurst, but also, under the direction of men devoted to his cause, to open a literary and public campaign, in order to counterbalance or to efface the impression which the public mind had received and preserved of the circumstances which accompanied the fall of the imperial rule. The commencement of this committee was as humble as the situation of the Bonapartist Party and its hopes at this period. But in time it changed its character. The pamphlets, the first plan of action of the committee, little by little, produced their desired effect; the fear of seeing a government established which would forbid any hope of an imperialist restoration was not realized. From that time the possibility of extending the action of the committee was seen, and by a new act of the Emperor the number of members was increased. During 1872 there were added to the original members the Duc de Padou, M. Gavina, M. Levert, M. Eschasseriaux, Gen. Fleury, M. De Casabianca, and Prince Joachim Murat. The committee was, however, none the less a Council, the will of Napoleon III. being absolutely predominant in the direction of the Bonapartist Party in France. It was not until after his death, in the beginning of 1873, that the committee was deliberative. Its responsibility having been increased by the death of the former head of the State, M. Rouher, to strengthen the committee, added M. Pinard, M. Grandperret, M. Haëntjens, M. De Cambacérès, M. De Forcade de la Roquette, and Gen. Palikao to its numbers. The names which I have mentioned to you show the importance which the committee had gradually acquired and foretell the part which it was destined to play in the country. In short, all the principal personages belonging to the Bonapartist Party in the Army, the law, or the executive, became successively members of this committee. To be exact, I ought to add that neither Gen. Fleury nor Gen. Palikao seems to have been very assiduous in attendance at the meetings of the committee, and the reason for this was doubtless their position in the Army. This consideration certainly influenced Count Palikao. The non-attendance of Gen. Fleury at meetings presided over by M. Rouher is possibly due to other reasons. Such is the composition of the committee placed at the head of the Bonapartist Party, and such were the successive phases of its constitution. The committee had to choose a Secretary to take care of its papers, to notify such of its decisions as interested the correspondents of the committee in Paris and the country, and to revise its official reports, in order that there should be no possible mistake in cases where disputes should arise respecting resolutions adopted by all. M. Giraudeau, formerly head of the Press Department in the Ministry of the Interior, was, I think, the first Secretary to the committee. He was replaced by a M. Mansard, already Syndic of that portion of the press which styled itself *Presse Conservatrice*, for the term 'Bonapartist' was only used much later to designate the whole of the newspapers which supported the policy of the Directing Committee. M. Mansard, then, was at the same time Syndic of the *Presse Conservatrice* and Secretary to the committee presided over by M. Rouher. This double position seemed most desirable to the committee to be maintained. It found in it this advantage: That the external signs of its existence might be confounded in the eyes of the inattentive spectators with the working of a great Syndicate of the Conservative Press, and that its archives were drowned, as it were, in the mass of papers and documents which flooded the head-quarters of a great administration. M. Mansard was, however, not the only person who, without belonging to the committee, aided it in its work. He was, indeed, the most modest and the most obscure of its auxiliaries. The committee, in fact, in order to carry out its work well, the importance of which increased every day, to obtain information with regard to many interesting political questions and to prepare its numberless decisions, had need of a circle of assistants commissioned to undertake the weight of its affairs. M. Rouher therefore established, in unison with the Directing Committee, a group of former Councillors of State, or of former Prefects, who sometimes were present at the sittings and took part in them by supplying information or disposing of reports, and who at other times met in an adjoining room ready to be at the disposition of the committee, who either did or did not summon them into its midst, according to the deliberations in question. The principal members of this miniature Council of State were M. Besson, M. Cottin, formerly head of M. Rouher's Cabinet, and M. Léon Chevreau, formerly Prefect of the Oise—in short, the Cabinet of M. Rouher has been at the head of all these people from the first. If any one wishes, in fact, to obtain a correct view of the working of the Bonapartist Party in France, he should remember that M. Rouher possesses in it almost sovereign power, and that the Committee, consultative at first and afterward deliberative, has never been anything but subordinate to M. Rouher as representative, first of the Emperor, and next of the Prince Imperial. M. Rouher's Cabinet quickly became the centre of all information interesting the Bonapartist Party, and thence were dispatched all the directions giving them the unity remarked in some of their general movements, especially at the time of the manifestation on the Prince Imperial's majority. The Cabinet is managed by MM. Théophile Gautier and Picard. I have heard, but am not certain of it, that M. Gimet, ex-Prefect of the Ardèche and Puy-de-Dôme, played a leading part in it. And, now, what does this committee do? At first, as I have told you, the work of the committee especially consisted in the publication and distribution of an immense number of pamphlets devoted to the praise of the benefits of the Empire and its defense against accusations of too just a character. To succeed in its task, the committee sought for persons by whose agency these writings might be more easily circulated. It soon discovered that there were in France more people than it imagined who were at heart Bonapartists, and that their existence was not generally credited. There were many old officials who, being neither supported nor reinstated, were only too happy to place themselves at the disposition of the committee. This *clientèle*, naturally disposed to abide by the orders of the leaders whom it has been accustomed to obey, facilitated the first operations of the committee and soon was itself the cause of extended operations. Thus was the committee occupied in creating and in putting at its disposal an entirely Bonapartist press. The number of its newspapers increased in a very considerable degree, and their offices became in the departments so many seats of dissemination for the Bonapartist movement, and adding their influence to that of individuals. Then again began a campaign—a campaign for distributing photographs, portraits, and pictures of all sorts, which seem to have had most important results for the Imperialist cause. The committee began to intervene either in a pecuniary or moral way in all the elections where the Bonapartist candidate, after canvassing the department, seemed to have a chance of success, or at least to be able to fight a battle which would be useful to the party. Finally, it took the initiative and the supreme direction of different ways of agitating for an Imperial restoration, such as petitions for an appeal to the people, manifestations by religious ceremonies, or rather political ceremonies concealed under religious pretexts, and pilgrimages to England on certain anniversaries. Gradually things have come to such a pitch that the committee, whose action was at first so circumscribed, has surrounded nearly the whole of France with an organization placed alongside of and without that of the Government and directed against it, although the leaders of the Bonapartist Party generally pretend to receive with respect the powers of Marshal MacMahon. In certain departments this organization has become so perfect that it is able, if not in fact, at least in the opinion of the population which it wishes to direct, to place its own Prefect by the side of the one appointed by the Government. Here I beg to be allowed to make a statement which my conscience obliges me to put forward before entering into the details of that Bonapartist league, the general aspect of which I have just considered. If, in the eyes of all those who have a care for the liberty of action of the Government and who are disquieted at the sight of a hidden organization being in existence alongside of the regular powers, the acts of the Bonapartist Party constitute a serious danger, against which measures should be taken, nevertheless it would be most imprudent for them not to observe the other side. In truth, the Revolutionary Party has never ceased to agitate. In general its proceedings are less rash and more hidden than those of the Bonapartists. But there are many traits common to both; often, indeed the resemblance has been such that in the exercise of my duties I have hesitated and asked myself whether I was examining facts appertaining to the Revolutionary Party or to that of the Imperialists. I shall furnish the commission—indeed, I shall be compelled to do so—with information on these points of mutual agreement and confusion. It will, I think, interest the commission and the Assembly."

A VOYAGE TO THE WEST INDIES.

THE TRIP FROM NEW-YORK TO MARTINIQUE—THE TOWN OF ST. PIERRE—THE TROPICS IN FEBRUARY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE SCHOONER WM. DOUGLASS, OFF BARACOA, Cuba, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

On Saturday, Jan. 30, I left the ice-covered harbor of New-York, in the schooner Wm. Douglass, Capt. McIndoe, and as we rounded Sandy Hook the ice disappeared and we were flying on the broad blue Atlantic before a fair breeze. After a week's sea-sickness, I managed to crawl on deck, only to witness the most terrific storm I had imagined possible. This being my first experience at sea, I was entirely disgusted, and thought, with the late lamented Mr. Greeley, that the man who wrote "Life on the Ocean Wave," would never have written it had he been at sea in a storm. We experienced heavy, rainy weather and head winds for ten days and were unable to get a correct observation. Nevertheless, having recovered from my sickness, and getting used to the rolling of the vessel, I began to feel quite happy. When about ten days out we were all called on deck one morning to see an immense school of porpoises, which followed us for a mile or two, and one day we caught a splendid dolphin, which was served up for dinner. We had now got into a warm latitude, and hundreds of flying fish could be seen in every direction. On the twelfth day out we struck the trade winds, which sent us skimming briskly over the waves, and on the morning of our sixteenth day we sighted the Island of Dominica, and soon after Martinique, the most beautiful and lovely of all the West India Islands. The approach to these islands is almost enchanting in its beauty, and surpasses in loveliness anything I have ever seen. The mountains of Dominica look like fleecy clouds in the distance, and the sugar-cane fields of Martinique, seen from the sea, present a very beautiful appearance. As we ran along close to the shore of Martinique, we could see that it was fringed by palm, cocoanut, orange, and banana trees, and that the whole island was in the highest state of cultivation. It seemed to us, who had just left the snow and ice of New-York, a perfect Paradise.

About 12 o'clock we dropped anchor in the harbor of St. Pierre, the principal town of the island. The mercury in the thermometer in the Captain's cabin rose to 90° within half an hour after our arrival, and we have since had it up to 96°. The Captain and myself went on shore to view the city. The town of St. Pierre, which has a population of about thirty thousand inhabitants, has a very ancient appearance, being built in the early style of French architecture. The streets are very narrow, and the houses are only two stories high, and built of stone painted yellow. The sidewalks are about a foot or two wide, so that pedestrians have to walk in the street; but as there are very few horses or mules on the island, one is not much troubled about being run over. Almost all the marketable produce is borne on the heads of the natives, women and men, and it is astonishing to see the immense loads they carry in this fashion.

The population of the island is 148,000, of which 19,000 are coolies, 15,000 French, (white,) and the remainder Creoles. They all speak French and are principally Catholics. Being Sunday, we inquired for a Protestant place of worship in the city, and were informed that there was none, so we strolled up to the public park and heard the band play. There was quite an audience and we were afforded an opportunity of seeing the style of dress worn. That of the ladies consists of a calico dress cut with a short waist and scanty skirt. The hair is twisted into three knots, one at each ear and the other at the back of the head. A large bandana is tied on the head, and the gold earrings are over an inch and a half wide by two inches long. Most of the women as well as the men go barefoot. Some of the Creole women are quite pretty and can boast of very small hands and feet.

While in the park we saw only two ladies dressed in the American style, one being the wife of a Captain of a brig from Boston, lying in port, and the other a lady who had just returned from a wedding tour to New-York. The men generally dress much in our style of summer dress—white pants and vest, dark coat and Panama hats. While we were listening to the music, the American Consul, in company with Commodore Kent, Judge Ranney, of Ohio, and two other gentlemen from the same State, came into the park. They had arrived in the yacht Tarolinta, from New-York, about an hour before we did, having started the same day. The gentlemen are on a pleasure trip to the West Indies. Having received an invitation, we visited the Tarolinta, which left the following Tuesday for Barbados.

On Monday we visited the markets, and on Tuesday took a stroll through the public gardens, which we were told were the principal attraction of St. Pierre. They are really beautiful; tropical trees, flowers and shrubbery of all kinds, blooming in profusion, and emitting a delicious fragrance. It was worth the trip from New-York to Martinique to wander through these gardens, and we were loath to leave them. Next day we breakfasted at the principal hotel, green-peas and strawberries being among the dishes. The principal production of the island is sugar-cane, and the crop this year is the largest for many years. Large quantities of fish are caught, and many of the inhabitants live by fishing. It costs but little for the poorer classes to live in the tropics, as they expend scarcely anything for food or clothing. On Thursday we bid a reluctant farewell to the beautiful island, and sailed for Sombrero, which I shall say something about in my next letter.

THE SUFFERING FAMILY AT JACOBS FORKS, N. C.

A few days since the firm of George A. Clark & Brother, No. 337 Canal street, received a letter, couched in elegant language and written in a plain hand, from a lady signing herself Mrs. Susan J. Jennings, Jacobs Forks, N. C. The communication revealed a distressing state of suffering, sickness, and poverty in the family of the afflicted lady. After relating the familiar story of the "result of the deplorable war," and characterizing that section of the country as poor and unable to render assistance the writer appealed to the generosity of her "Northern friends," who, she "trusted, would gladly aid and pity fellow-creatures so sadly situated." Although the Messrs. Clark were greatly moved by the letter, they deemed it proper, in view of the numerous and perfected modes of swindling in vogue, to communicate with the Postmaster at Jacobs Forks, and also with Rev. W. F. Sheppard, of Philadelphia, to whom Mrs. Jennings had referred in her letter. A letter addressed to Rev. W. F. Sheppard was promptly answered, that gentleman certifying to the truth of Mrs. Jennings' story, and adding that "he had already assisted the afflicted family to the extent of his ability." As he was so enthusiastic in his certificate, it became necessary to identify him; consequently a letter was sent to Mr. J. M. Humphrey, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, for that purpose. Mr. Humphrey, in reply, stated that there was no such person named in the City Directory, and inquiry among the clergy of different denominations had failed to disclose the whereabouts of Mr. Sheppard. By this time a reply had arrived from the Postmaster at Jacobs Forks, who said that the Jennings family resided in the place, but were simply lazy. Jennings and his wife would not work, nor would they compel their children—aged respectively thirteen and sixteen years—to work, and that they dressed well and were far from being worthy objects of charity. He added that there was no one suffering in the vicinity of Jacobs Forks.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

The New-Haven (Conn.) *Courier*, in its report of the Superior Court doings in that city, has the following paragraph: "Upon motion the decree in the divorce case of Julia Ann Miller vs. Charles H. Miller, granted last week, was reopened, when it was ascertained that a singular mistake had occurred by reason of a very curious coincidence. There are entered upon the docket two cases of divorce, one following the other, and one is entitled Julia Ann Miller vs. Charles H. Miller, and the other Charles H. Miller vs. Julia Ann Miller, and the parties in the first case are different from those in the second. This similarity occasioned the ordering of a decree in the wrong case, through the mistake of counsel."

EX-CONGRESSMAN PURMAN.

Ex-Congressman William J. Purman resigned his seat as a member of the Assembly of Florida on the 2d inst., and the Tallahassee *Sentinel* expresses its regrets in this heartless way: "We are certain that his Excellency accepted his resignation with tears. The brilliant record of the Major as a Republican in the Legislature, his strenuous efforts to secure the election of a Republican as United States Senator, and the persistency with which he labored to defeat everything that was for the benefit of the party, must have caused the Governor a pang of reluctance and regret while performing this duty. Can't the Republicans of Jackson County send another such representative to the Legislature?"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Third Monday's motion Calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, Jr.

Nos.
60—Weyman vs. The People, &c.
61—Bough vs. The People, &c.
62—Burke vs. The People, &c.
63—Schwab vs. The People, &c.
64—Wiggins vs. The People, &c.
65—Swan vs. The People, &c.
66—Godfrey vs. The People, &c.
67—The People of State of N. Y. vs. Lee et al.
68—The People ex rel. Lee et al. vs. Bixby et al.
131—Doremus vs. Williams.
132—Mason vs. Partridge, impleaded, &c.

Nos.
70—Gibbons vs. Dayton, Pub. Adm'r, &c.
133—Sawyer et al. vs. Partridge, impl'd, &c.
134—Kilburn et al. vs. Partridge, impl'd, &c.
135—Smith vs. Wright.
136—Hadden et al. vs. Budensick et al.
72—(No. 1) Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.
81—Ajker, Adm'r, &c., vs. Salomon et al.
99—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
119½—Manny vs. Fletcher.
139—White et al. vs. Fuller.
140½—Oberlander et al. vs. Rosswager et al.
141—Sistare, Jr., vs. Cushing.
141½—Douglas vs. Douglas.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrer.
7—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
Issues of law and fact.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.
166—Sharkey vs. Tovrilhou.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.
167—Livingston vs. White.
149—Sink, Administrator, vs. Sink.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, &c.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
220—Moore et al. vs. Seabury et al.
224—Offinger et al. vs. Offinger.
229—Douglass vs. Greene.

Nos.
233—De Schweinitz et al. vs. Sterue et al.
235—Universal Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.
236—Same vs. Same.
237—Same vs. Same.
239—Arnold vs. McManus et al.
87—Kiernan vs. Abbott.
212—Odivine vs. Hurcome.
242—Lawrence vs. Pratt.
244—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.
245—Angell vs. Erie Railway Co.
246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
248—Lehmair vs. Purcell.
54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.
1264—Simonfeld et al. vs. Beckel et al.
944—Gounoud vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
948—Nelson et al. vs. Odiorne.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.
1288½—Fitch et al. vs. Ferdon.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1278—Donnelly vs. Frost et al.
1186—Marlow vs. Loper.
1222—Beach vs. Wheeler et al.

Nos.
852—Dunn vs. Murphy.
1282—Dunn et al. vs. Murphy.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
1214—Buchanan F. O. Co. vs. Rose.
1220½—King vs. Smith.
1236—Jardine et al. vs. Rector, &c., St. John's P. E. Church of Yonkers.
1242—Leary vs. Johnston et al.
460—Ocean Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Walbridge et al.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. & Trans. Co. et al.
1256—Dinock vs. Hutchinson.
1294—Metzger vs. Emanuel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
773—Dummer vs King.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
877—Averill vs. Webster et al.
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
917—Faris, Survivor, &c., vs. Fargo, President, &c.
1913—Sinclair vs. The Mayor, &c.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The The Mayor, &c.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.

Nos.
77—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' M. F. and M. Ins. Co.
557½—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
715—Brown vs. Charlick.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
1037—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
785—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
591—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
805½—Phillips, Executor, &c., vs. Melville.
963—Mackay vs. Belding et al., impleaded.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
1883—Courtney vs. Baker et al.
937—Pottier & S. Manuf'g. Co. vs. Lawrence.
507½—Journeay vs. Tallman.
963—Harrison et al. vs. Lowrie.
973—Squires, Adm'r, vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
975—McKinley et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
985—Cobb vs. Wood.
1043—Buechler vs. Kircher.

Nos.
917—Avery et al. vs. Duffy et al.
913—Stewart et al. vs. Gunari.
1789—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff.
383—Cahill, Admin'r, vs. Houghwout, Sheriff.
717—Silver et al. vs. Hunter et al.
821—Fiske vs. Allen.
699—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
858—Smith vs. Davis et al.
1184—Ludlow vs. Boylan.
1726—Stern vs. Williams.
1044—Marshall H. C. Co. vs. Lyon.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
——Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.
1096—Glauberg vs. Farley et al.
1100—N. Y. G. & Ind Co. vs. Ralston et al.

Nos.
940—Lee vs. Ritchie.
1082—Capen vs. Maltby.
1046—De Puyster vs. Murphy.
536—De Witt et al. vs. Hastings.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.
1132—Harrington et al. vs. Daly.
754—Orel et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1200—Kruse vs. Brod.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor.
1424—Cavanagh vs. Lang.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
509—Mandel vs. Hodgson.
803—Watt, by Guardian, vs. Thorn.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.

Nos.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1430—Callendar vs. Olven.
1248—National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Clinchy.
1249—National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.
2135—(Order)—Haack vs. Skiddy et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3329—Reiner vs. Bienenzucht.
3084—Glazier vs. McAdam.
148—Keechler vs. Kavanagh et al.
1652—Teaney vs. Gulon.
1672—Kelly vs. Blankman.
1711—Heineman vs. Farley.
1737—Trimble vs. Haas et al.
1781—Channet vs. Schafer.
1787—Mayer et al vs. Rosenthal.

Nos.
1789—Pannenbaltz vs. McNair.
1995—Wright et al. vs. Wieland.
1373—Harris et al. vs. The Norwich and N. Y. Trans. Co.
1826—De Pasquale vs. Hongh.
1828—Otto vs. Imboff.
1830—Pabenlinsky vs. Isaacs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
1630—Morris vs. Josephs et al.
3021—Barnes vs. Willis.
2312—Balliard vs. Morgan.
3208—Manuf. & Builders' B'k vs. Gayton, imp.
2823—Kunnetstein vs. Luckel et al.
1190—Haug vs. Deboben.

Nos.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.
4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
1480—Romaine vs. Sniffen.
1594—Jonas vs. Goldstein.
1595—Same vs. Same.
3272—Wagner vs. Cornish.
1597—Falkenberg vs. Connor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
1225—Miller vs. Koehler et al.
3273—Hyatt vs. Smith.
1697—Burn vs. Sutro et al.
648—McGregor vs. Dolan.
3228—Von Glahn vs. Miller.
3191—Marston vs. Morris.
3151—Tompkins vs. Thurber et al.
3051—Murtitt vs. Lyon.
1562—Bell et al. vs. Brown.

Nos.
3269—Hurd vs. Knucklebach.
2984—D'Arcy vs. McDonnell.
3002—Keiser vs. Fox.
3024—Callan et al. vs. Avent.
3284—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson.
3225—Bigler et al. vs. Place et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Martin, burglary.
Robert Rellstab, burglary.
Michael Sullivan, burglary.
James Kelly, burglary.
Carrie Rogers, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Walsh, felonious assault and battery.
James Kelly, William McVay, burglary.
James Reed, burglary.
William Hauford, grand larceny.
Jacob Stone, grand larceny.
Mary Ann Moran, felonious assault and battery.
Valentine Dahren, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Stransburg, attempt at rape.
Jacob Stone, larceny.
Patrick McDonald, assault and battery.
Samuel Kituer, petit larceny.
Louisa Gline, petit larceny.

THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

Gov. Kellogg has appointed Judge Hiram R. Steele as Assistant Attorney General of Louisiana, and the selection is commended by the New-Orleans *Picayune*, a Democratic anti-Kellogg paper. It says that he is gentleman every way qualified to be acceptable, considering the appointment is bound to be of a Republican, and it adds: "We learn that Judge Steele was born in Vermont, that he served with the Union Army and earned the rank of Major; that after the war he settled in Tensas Parish as a lawyer and planter, and represented his parish in the convention of 1868, and subsequently was elected Parish Judge, and afterward District Attorney, and served to the entire satisfaction of the people of his parish and district. He is young, energetic, and talented. We are assured that he enjoys the unlimited confidence and respect of the most responsible citizens of his parish, and that his previous career, though marked with strict adherence to Republican ties, has been manly, high-minded, and entirely acceptable to all classes. He is, we are informed, a striking exception to the general character of appointees, in that he has been always a pronounced Republican, whose honesty and sincerity have secured the respect and esteem even of his most decided opponents. We have every reason to believe Judge Steele will administer his office on principles of justice and fair play, that will enhance and not diminish the reputation fairly earned in other fields."

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The private library of the late Dr. Walker, which was bequeathed to Harvard College Library, is valued at $15,000.

Thirty persons graduated at the Boston University School of Medicine on 3d inst., seven of them being young women.

Mr. Gordon Claude, a cadet engineer in the Annapolis Naval Academy, has been expelled for refusing to fence with a colored cadet.

The songs of Old Union are to be published in book form. Mr. Weed, of Schenectady, has undertaken the task of collecting and editing.

Nantucket has elected two ladies to serve on the school committee. The number of pupils in the public schools of this ancient city is 447, being 13 more than in 1874.

The School Commissioners of Milwaukee have resolved to consolidate several of the institutions under their charge, and thus dispense with the services of eight teachers.

A wealthy Southern planter has offered to be one of any number of planters to give one bale of cotton for the purchase of a first-class telescope for Vanderbilt University.

The medical students of Michigan University have petitioned the Legislature to provide some means by which their anatomical studies may be prosecuted without offending the public sensibility.

Prussia can boast of possessing one of the most ancient seats of learning in the world. The Convent School, at Fulda, was founded in 813 by Rabanus Maurus, and is consequently 1,062 years old.

The free evening schools of Lowell, Mass., have been closed. It is doubtful if they will be re-opened next Fall as usual, since the School Committee have expressed the opinion in print that the cost is very disproportionate to the utility.

Of the Albany High School over 100 scholars passed the required test, making the whole number of scholars who have passed the Regent's examination and now in the school about 340. This is a much larger number than has ever been reported by any other institution.

From and after Sept. 28, 1876, instruction will be given in the Harvard Dental School by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching, and practical exercises, uniformly distributed throughout the academic year, and the distinction of Winter and Summer sessions will, therefore, be abolished.

Two orders are now under consideration in the Boston School Board. One of these raises the age of admission to these schools to six years; the other reduces the hours of work in them to three in each day, with a recess of thirty minutes from 10:30 o'clock till 11; so that the daily session will begin at 9 o'clock and end at 12:30.

The standing of the class of 1876 of Trinity College, from the beginning of the course to the end of the first term of the Junior year, known as the Junior exhibition standing, was published recently. The first appointment is given to Charles Edward Moore, of Warren, R. I.; the second to Henry Groves Cameron, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and the third to Isaac Miester, of Reading, Penn.

The statement which appeared in the newspapers that "unless $3,500 is collected before the coming 1st of April, to pay the current expenses of Muhlenberg College, the institution will have to be discontinued," and concluding with the assertion that President Muhlenberg had said so, is now declared by the Allentown *Chronicle* to be incorrect and without any foundation, on the authority of Dr. Muhlenberg himself.

The New-Jersey State School Superintendent has just published his report. The total number of scholars in all the schools of the State during the year was 186,399, an increase of 6,949 over the attendance of last year. The revenue from the two mill tax was $1,225,592 91. There were 2,216 teachers employed in 1,639 school districts and 1,493 schools. The highest salaries are paid to teachers in Hudson County.

The catalogue of the Columbia College Law School shows a larger number of students than any other similar institution in the country. The whole number of students at present is 522, the Senior Class 231, and the Junior Class 291. The Alumni number is 1,115. Yale College has fifty-three representatives, Columbia College thirty-four, College of the City of New-York twenty-five, Princeton and Harvard seventeen each.

The West Tennessee colored university which was chartered some time ago by the Legislature has been located seven miles south of Memphis, near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and within one mile and a half of Whitehaven. The site selected embraces forty acres of fine land, the location of which is well adapted to the purposes for which it has been purchased. The erection of the building will be commenced at once.

The Wellesley (Mass.) Female College will be opened Sept. 8. A gymnasium has been provided, and calisthenics will be taught. The students will board in the college and take part in the domestic work of the family. There will be a Preparatory Department, but as the number of pupils in the institution is limited to 300, preparatory students will be received only so far as the accommodations will allow after those who enter the Collegiate Department are provided for.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says: "The attendance of pupils upon the city schools, for the month of January, was 1,179, of which 774 were white and 405 colored children. The attendance of white pupils was 111 greater than last year for the same months, while there was a falling off of 42 colored pupils. There has been a steady increase in the monthly attendance during the year, ranging as follows: For whites, 651, 667, 674, 673, 774, and for colored, 273, 305, 374, 360, 405. The schools at present are in a very prosperous condition, and are advancing daily in public confidence and esteem."

A sum of $75,000 has been recently subscribed for the liquidation of the debt of the Pennsylvania Female College. Four gentlemen, members of the board, made subscriptions aggregating $50,000, on the condition that at least $75,000 should be secured within twenty days. A committee was appointed to canvass the field, and the board adjourned, to meet on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 23d ult. At the time designated the committee reported subscriptions to the amount of $70,725, leaving a balance of $4,275, which was made up by those present.

The entire library of the late Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Penn., has been donated to Lafayette College. This is said to be the largest and most valuable private library in Pennsylvania, numbering over 11,000 volumes, and containing many rare editions of the classics. Few public libraries surpass it in historical works relating to this country. The collection of law books is also one of the most extensive and valuable in the State, and will be of especial value to the Law Department of Lafayette, recently organized by the trustees. The library is the gift of a few generous friends of the college, including among others its President, Prof. Cattell.

Hon. Cornelius Hedges, late of Massachusetts, now Superintendent of Public Instruction in Montana, reports that the number of school districts in the Territory in 1874 was 93, which is an increase over the previous year of only 2. The whole number of children of school age returned was 3,517, which is an increase during the year of 241. The attendance was 1,935, which is a gain of 21. The number of school-houses was 70, which is a gain of 19. The number of children of school age not attending any school increased last year from 1,497 to 1,708, and the amount of school money raised per capita of school census children fell from $10 56 to $7 90. The rate of taxation continued as great, but the total of taxable property greatly diminished during the year.

From the report of Hon. W. G. Ritch it appears that there are in New-Mexico 31 private schools, attended by 988 pupils; 68 teachers are employed, of whom 7 are English, 14 English and Spanish, and 10 Spanish. The school fund amounts to $48,118. Of Pueblo Indian schools there are 8, attended by 170 pupils. The whole number of schools is 167, attended by 6,578 children; the whole number of teachers employed is 221, the majority of whom are Spanish. Mr. Ritch calls attention to the fact that more accommodation is needed, and that New-Mexico has not benefited in the distribution of the Peabody fund, although coming within the conditions named in the bequest.

In a report on the Public Schools of Cleveland, Ohio, Superintendent Rickoff says, in relation to the study of German: "The study of German was introduced into the grammar and primary schools of Cleveland in the Spring of 1870, since which time the number of pupils pursuing the study has increased from six hundred to five thousand." And after giving statistics of advancement of those studying German as compared with those who study only the English branches, he says: "To sum up the whole matter—if the foregoing percentages could be condensed into two, one showing the promotions on the side of those who pursue the study of German, and the other on the side of those who study English only, they would show the chances for promotion to be about equal, if not in favor of the child studying German. If now we take into account the fact that the latter goes from the schools possessed of a good knowledge of a language that opens to him the literature and scientific records of a great people, who can doubt but that advantage lies on the side of the study of German?"

The school established at Lottsburg, Va., by Miss Holley and Miss Putnam, is laboring under pecuniary difficulties. In a letter to a friend Miss Putnam says: "That new perils await us, in the general uneasy and disturbed state of the South, now struggling for mastery in the Government, we cannot doubt; but we shall keep on doing our utmost to lift up and enlighten those 'who once were bowed low,' and to keep our little spot of Virginia soil sacred to their rights and to free speech. For this we shall need help. We now need blackboards slates, books for our scholars, ink, paper, pencils, &c. We need money to buy food for our own necessities, especially, as I have indicated, to prolong Miss Holley's too valuable life to suffer from want. The lack of such necessities we feel keenly at times. Our debt, still owing to several workmen on the school-house, is about $50."

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* says: "Many of our State newspapers are publishing the solitary fact that the Agricultural College has thus far cost $463,675. They should add to it that the property of the institution is now worth $206,560, besides $107,879 in the State Treasury to its credit, and 169,794 acres of choice lands not yet sold. This is the pure money view. But newspaper editors ought not to forget the many educated men whom the Agricultural College has sent out into the world of industrial art, who will themselves earn, and show others how to earn, many thousands of dollars more than common laborers could earn. Suppose we should say that the Michigan Legislature had cost $493,525 for the last twenty years, (as it has,) and leave the statement there, thus implying that the money was all wasted, would it be a fair remark to make? The constitution requires the Legislature to meet at regular intervals, and the constitution and laws both demand that the Agricultural College be supported. The only question is how much to appropriate for its proper maintenance, and the best method of spending it."

The new Trinity College building at Hartford will, it is said, be one of the most imposing edifices in this country. The general plan of the building, of which Mr. W. Burges, of London, is the architect, is a quadrangle, 1,050 feet long by 376 feet wide, divided into four court-yards of nearly equal size, containing altogether about four acres of ground. The style of architecture is early English gothic, and the tower—240 feet in height—which rises in the centre of the building, closely resembles the Victoria Tower of the new Houses of Parliament. This vast pile is to contain dormitories for 300 students; a chapel, a library, a museum, a dining hall, a theatre, and an astronomical observatory, and dwelling-houses for the Faculty, besides recitation rooms. The greater part of the building is but two stories in height, and where the third story is added, it is partly included in the roof, with dormer windows. Frequent towers, differing in height and form, prevent the length of the building from having a monotonous appearance, and a number of spurs and turrets give variety to the sky line. The contract calls for the completion of the whole building in April, 1877.

A PRIVATE CHAPEL IN PARIS.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "Paying a visit in the Rue du Bac, I had an opportunity of inspecting the small but very beautiful chapel which has been fitted up by Monsigneur De Ségur in his private apartments. Access is gained to it from his salon, with which it communicates by large folding-doors. The chapel is richly decorated, the altar and fittings being of bronze, thickly gilt and incrusted with precious stones. Above the altar is a statue of the Holy Virgin, surrounded by several lamps, the light of which is never allowed to grow dim. The recess behind the altar is literally covered with reliquaries and gold and silver crowns which stand out in relief against the background of crimson velvet embroidered with gold. To the right are brackets for the statues of the apostles and several of the saints. Upon the north side, between two stained glass windows looking on to the garden attached to the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, upon a highly decorated pedestal, and beneath a globe of crystal, is preserved a relic by which Monsigneur De Ségur sets great store—viz., the mitre worn by the Pope when he promulgated the dogma of immaculate conception. It was given to him by Pope Pius IX. during the period of his official residence at the Vatican. Two rows of chairs and a prie dieu covered with crimson cloth complete the decoration of this chapel, the beauties of which, appreciated by all those who have enjoyed the privilege of visiting it, are concealed from the owner, for Monsigneur De Ségur has quite lost his sight. His blindness does not, however, prevent him from celebrating mass there every morning."

THE POPE AND THE GERMAN BISHOPS.

A Berlin dispatch to the London *Times*, dated Feb. 26, runs thus: The Papal Encyclical letter to the Bishops of this country elicits a perfect hailstorm of violent replies from the press of this country. The characteristic feature of all these articles is that, despairing of reconciliation with the Pope, they address themselves almost exclusively to the German Roman Catholics, whom they urge to leave a church governed by such a head. The Berlin semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* reminds the German bishops how they first declared against infallibility, then submitted to it, then tried to explain it away, and all this only to be now treated to an undisguised order to rebel against the law of the land. The Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, the journal which enjoys the largest circulation in Bavaria, harping upon the same theme, goes the length of giving the German Bishops the lie for declaring infallibility an impossible innovation before 1870 and now endeavoring to persuade the moral and manly people of this country that they never did anything of the kind. The Cologne *Gazette*, summing up as it were, arrives at the conclusion that no Roman Catholic with an atom of self-respect can, after the Pope's Encyclical letter, remain in the service of the State unless openly and avowedly rejecting the revolutionary religion and politics of the Holy Father. The like view is taken by very many papers.

PROSPECTS OF THE FRUIT CROP.

The Rochester *Express* says that it has taken a great deal of pains to ascertain the condition and prospects of the fruit crop, and as far as it has learned, the prospects have not been been better for years. The peach tree, throughout Northern, Middle, and Western New-York, notwithstanding the long and intensely cold weather for the past six or eight weeks, is yet uninjured, the fruit buds looking healthy and vigorous, with a prospect of a good yield the coming season. The apple, plum, and cherry crops also promise well. Nursery men have no reason to complain of the small fruits, vines, flowering shrubs, and the different varieties of the more delicate evergreens, as those have been protected by quite a large body of snow, which has covered the ground with scarcely any interruption ever since the last of November.

DAVIS' VISIT TO ARKANSAS.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* says: "Hon. Jefferson Davis, in the interest of some private matters connected with the Kellogg lead mines near that city, spent about sixteen hours in Little Rock on Thursday, and the *Gazette* says that at once the Radical managers there telegraphed to Washington that Mr. Davis was there to advise and consult with Gov. Garland as to the affairs of that State. Of course, every body is aware that Mr. Davis' visit was purely of a private and personal character. He did not call on Gov. Garland, nor did his Excellency call on the ex-President. His visit had no more significance than would the visit of any citizen of the Bluff City."

A NOVEL DOCUMENT.

The Clerk of Albany County received on Thursday, by mail, the following document to place on record:

"This is to certify that Dan Harrington has made his last will and Mike and Flitch is to have all his real and personal property.

JOHN GALAWAY,
Justice of the Peace.
his
[Big Seal] DANIEL X HARRINGTON,
mark

THE PAPER-CANOE VOYAGER.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* of the 6th inst. says: "Mr. N. H. Bishop, who started from Troy, N. Y., in a paper canoe, for the Gulf of Mexico, was at St Mary's a few days since, all well. He goes up the St. Mary's River to the Okeefeenokee Swamp, and from there will haul his canoe to the Suwanee River, and will then go down that noble river to the Gulf. He will then go to Cedar Keys, and thence by railroad to Fernandina, on his return to New-York. His paper ship is 14 feet long and 28 inches wide, and weighs fifty-six pounds."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 13.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. C., 5s, '81	115	200 Union Pacific..s3.	47¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	96⅞	500 do	47¾
10,000 do	97	100 do......s30.	47⅝
17,000 Un. P. S'k. Fd.	90	200 do	47⅝
5,000 M. & E. 7s, '71	106	100 do	47¾
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st...b3.	54¼	300 do	47⅞
2,000 C. Pac. G'd bds.	97⅝	500 do......s3.	47⅞
5,000 Ohio & M., Con.	98	1000 do......b3.	48
10,000 Erie, 4th	99¼	400 do	48
900 Pacific Mail	39⅛	900 do	48⅛
100 do......b3.	39⅛	800 do......b3.	48⅛
300 do......b3.	39¼	300 do......b3.	48¼
400 do......u. r.	39⅛	400 do......s3.	48⅛
600 do	39¼	200 Mich. Central	75½
300 Erie Railway	27½	60 do	75¼
200 do	27⅜	500 Lake Shore...b3.	73⅝
300 Western Union	76⅜	1100 do	73⅝
400 do......s3.	76¼	100 do......s3.	73⅝
100 do......b3.	76⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo.	24¼
300 do	76¼	200 do	24⅜
200 do......s3.	76⅛	200 do	24¼
700 do	76¼	200 Rock Island...s3.	105⅛
200 do......s3.	76¼	50 do	105
1000 do......b3.	76⅜	200 do	105⅛
600 do	76⅜	300 do......s3.	105
1400 do......b3.	76½	100 do	105
400 do	76⅜	100 do	105⅛
100 Illinois Central	100¼	100 do	105⅜
200 St. Paul	35⅝	100 do	105¼
100 do	35½	100 C., C. & I. C.	5½
500 St. Paul Pref.	56½	300 Ohio & Miss.	27
100 North-western	45⅛	100 do......s3.	26⅞
300 do	45¼	200 do	27⅛
900 do......b3.	45¼	100 do......b3.	27¼
200 do......s3.	45⅜	300 do	27⅛
500 do	45⅜	300 do	27¼
200 North-wes'n Pref.	58¾	500 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	26
100 Tol. & Wab...b3.	14	50 Chic. & Alton	100¾
		30 Morris & Essex	99

MONDAY, March 15—P. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last, so far as finance and trade were concerned, was probably the most important one of the year. The opening event of the week was the great buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, which continued, with occasional interruptions, to the close, and resulted in a marked advance in speculative and investment securities. This improvement was based upon the indications in all directions of reviving confidence in business circles and the inauguration of the Spring trade, as well as the steady advance in the price of breadstuffs, both here and at the West. The railway traffic of the country is always a good barometer of the condition of trade, and the earnings of many prominent roads thus far in March show a material increase over the traffic of last year. For instance, the Union Pacific, for the first ten days of the current month, shows a gain of $48,000 over last year, and the Chicago and Rock Island, $38,724 for the first week, and $16,000 for two days of the second week. The Chicago and North-western Road also shows a decided increase in earnings, the gain for some days of the month running as high as $4,000 per diem. The Vanderbilt chain of roads—New-York Central, Harlem, and Lake Shore—have also been doing much better of late, and the same is true of many other leading lines which do not give any official figures outside of their annual reports. The advices from the New-England, Middle, and Western States as to the iron trade are more cheering, and there are symptoms of revival in special branches. The demand for steel rails has increased of late, and some mills have large orders on hand. The Chicago and North-western Road recently made contracts to transport considerable amounts of iron ore from Lake Superior previous to the opening of navigation, which certainly looks like recuperation of the iron business at the West. The early absorption of cotton fabrics at this point by jobbers here and at the West has materially reduced stocks in first hands, and there is every prospect of active employment for the mills of New-England in the future. The late advance in wheat in England and on the Continent started an upward movement in prices here and in Chicago, which will cause an active movement in grain from the farmers' hands to the lake ports and the sea-board as soon as roads in the country permit of stuff being hauled to the railroads. There seems to be a fair prospect of tolls being reduced on the Erie Canal, and if this is done it will give a wonderful impetus to the shipment of grain as soon as navigation is resumed. The farmers still hold a large portion of last year's wheat crop, refusing to sell freely at the low prices of last Fall and Winter. The indications are favorable for a good export demand for wheat in the future, which, coupled with the recent advance in price, certainly strengthens the theory that our surplus crops will be marketed during the Spring and Summer. This cannot be done without giving a sharp impetus to general business and active employment to the railroads. In the case of the Western roads this will be very important, the repeal of obnoxious legislation in Minnesota and the amendment of the Potter law in Wisconsin enabling railways to obtain much better rates for transportation. The call of Secretary Bristow for $30,000,000 5-20 bonds on account of the sinking fund had a good effect in financial and business circles, and assisted the revival of confidence which had previously set in. The neglect of the national sinking fund and the default of interest by American railroads in 1873 and 1874 damaged American credit in Europe; but the action of the Secretary in holding the sinking fund sacred will do much to restore our credit abroad to its former high standard, and so increase the confidence of European capitalists in American securities as to revive once more the export of the same. Of the $30,000,000 bonds called, it is safe to estimate that about one-half is held in this country, and if the action of the Secretary is viewed in Europe as all the leading bankers here think it will be, then there is very little chance of any gold paid out on this call being exported. The general drift of affairs during the week naturally leads to the opinion that the country from this time forward will show a steady recuperation from the effects of the panic of 1873. The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday was not so unfavorable an exhibit as was generally expected. The decrease, $6,229,200, in specie can be traced to the locking-up operations of the gold clique, who, in their anxiety to make money stringent, have only succeeded in bringing further amounts of capital to the Stock Exchange, as an increase of $1,183,000 in the legal tenders plainly shows. A decrease of $4,059,800 in loans was unexpected, and indicates that the demand for money at bank has decreased, despite the desperate efforts of the clique to make it active. The banks have decreased their deposits $6,609,700, thus reducing largely their liabilities. There is a decrease of $181,000 in circulation. As a net result of the week's operations, the legal reserve is down $3,393,775; but, notwithstanding this loss, the banks still have an excess of reserve above legal requirements to the extent of $2,543,500. To men of intelligence it is hardly necessary to say that this bank statement is purely artificial, and that it is no index to the true condition of the banks, which is much better than the figures represent. The gold withdrawn from the bank vaults during the week has not left the country, and will flow back to the banks again in the future. The following shows the bank statement this week as compared with last week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

	March 6.	March 13.	March 14, '74.
Loans	$292,505,800	$288,446,000	$285,717,000
Specie	13,505,100	7,075,900	27,914,300
Legal tenders	50,159,900	51,342,900	61,652,600
Deposits	230,110,900	233,561,200	243,238,500
Circulation	22,410,100	22,229,000	26,720,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	March 6.	March 13.	Differences.
Specie	$13,305,100	$7,075,900	Dec. $6,229,200
Legal tenders	50,159,900	51,342,900	Inc. 1,183,000
Total reserve	$63,465,000	$58,418,800	Dec. $5,046,200
Reserve required ag't deposits	57,527,725	58,875,300	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	5,937,275	2,543,500	Dec. $3,393,775

The market for railway and miscellaneous shares exhibited great animation and strength, and in the early part of the week a sharp upward movement in prices took place, and was well maintained to the close. The chief interest centred in Union Pacific, which rose from 44⅝ to 48⅞. A subsequent reaction, arising naturally from realizations, ensued, but at the close there was a marked recovery. The improvement in this stock was attributable to the favorable financial condition of the company as shown in its annual report for 1874, and the approval by the stockholders of the Directors' recommendation that a dividend of 6 ₱ cent. be declared. The North-west and St. Paul shares continued to feel the favorable effect of the recent modification of the Potter law, advancing from 2½ to 3½ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail was strong and advanced 2⅝ ₱ cent., reaching 40⅞, but closed at 39¼. Western Union and Rock Island were particularly firm, advancing about 1½ ₱ cent. and leaving off at nearly the best prices. A large business was done in Ohio and Mississippi, which ranged from 26 to 27¾, and closed at a slight reaction. The above stocks constituted the leading features of the market during the week.

The money market, notwithstanding the several attempts to create an artificial stringency, worked smoothly for the most part, and the supply of capital seeking employment was largely in excess of the demand. The bulk of business for call loans was at 3@4 ₱ cent. with exceptional transactions as high as 6@7 ₱ cent. and as low as 2 ₱ cent. It was noticeable that whenever the rates of interest advanced an abundant supply of money poured into the market.

The "squeeze" in cash gold was renewed frequently, and borrowers paid as high as ¼ ₱ cent. per diem for its use. This led to purchases of gold, which advanced from 114¾ to 115¾. The call for $30,000,000 bonds by Secretary Bristow caused a reaction both in the loaning rates for gold and the price itself; but at the close 1-32@1-16 was exacted for the use of gold, and advanced the premium to 15⅝. Strenuous efforts were made by the gold clique to turn to account the failure of John C. Im Thurn & Co., but the attempt was not remarkably successful, for the simple reason that the credit of that firm has for some time past been so steadily declining that its failure had come to be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The sterling exchange market was demoralized early in the week in consequence of the operations of the gold clique, but there was an immediate recovery upon the easing up of cash gold.

Government bonds were strong and higher, the improvement ranging from ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. The advance was accompanied by a good demand, and at the close the market was firm in tone. In railroad bonds there was a well-distributed business. The demand ran chiefly to the Union Pacific bonds, and a large business was done at advancing prices. New-York Central, Harlem, Chicago and North-western, and other bonds were strong. C., C. & I., C. Firsts declined over 5 ₱ cent, touching 53½, in consequence of reports of a probable default in the April interest.

The general trade of the City during the week showed a further improvement, and the prospects of a good Spring business are decidedly encouraging. The milder weather exercised a good influence, and, as soon as the country roads admit of freer transportation, there will be an impetus given to trade, which will, doubtless, not be slow in making itself apparent. The speculative manipulations of the gold market, and the demoralization of the foreign exchanges resulting therefrom, have failed to unsettle the confidence which has reigned in business circles. If the weather continues mild during the present week, there is likely to be a larger distribution of goods than during any previous week for some time past.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	December	$24,085,984
August	32,101,567	January	24,684,968
September	30,343,091	February	30,161,910
October	28,083,335	March 6	10,819,858
November	23,949,867	March 13	7,223,855
Total			$244,214,456
Total same date, 1874			246,861,564
Decrease in 1875			$2,647,108

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	January	$16,286,303
August	24,584,859	Feb. 9	4,382,576
September	21,690,714	Feb. 16	3,952,584
October	24,285,552	Feb. 23	5,133,631
November	19,988,233	March 2	3,469,070
December	23,504,786	March 9	5,242,000
Total			$178,974,688
Total same date, 1874			216,181,347
Decrease in 1875			$47,206,659
Gold, March 13, 1875			115½
Gold, March 14, 1874			112

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,505,728	December	$12,497,641
August	7,316,397	January	10,119,325
September	2,222,533	February	3,763,118
October	1,614,753	March 6	588,761
November	4,448,600	March 13	664,270
Total			$46,741,036
Total same date, 1874			27,260,807
Increase in 1875			$19,480,229

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,128
September	11,719,133	3,439,639
October	9,055,558	2,466,493
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,306
March 6	2,712,700	1,358,000
March 13	2,232,500	486,000
Total	$81,600,293	$54,540,747
Total in 1874	78,574,057	54,054,747

COURSE OF MARKET—FOR WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, March 14, 1874.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	115⅛	114½	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	117⅛	116⅜	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	119⅞	119⅛	119⅛
American Gold	115¾	114¾	112
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102½	102	105
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	104	105⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅞	38¼	43
St. Paul Common	36⅜	34¾	43
St. Paul Preferred	57	54½	64¾
Western Union	76¾	75¼	76⅛
Union Pacific	48⅞	41⅝	34⅛
Lake Shore	74½	73¼	78¼
Toledo and Wabash	15¼	13¾	46⅝
North-western Common	46⅛	43½	54
North-western Preferred	59½	56	72½
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	111½	110
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¼	106
Panama	114	113⅞	116
Erie	28¼	26⅝	44¾
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	26	30⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	5½	30½
Harlem	130	129¾	130¾

Range of prices and closing quotations March 13:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	102¾	102⅜	102½	102⅝
Erie	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	27½
Lake Shore	74	73⅝	73⅝	73¾
Wabash	14	13¾	13⅞	14
North-western	45⅝	43⅛	45¼	45⅜
North-western Pref.	59¼	58¼	58½	59
Rock Island	105⅜	105	105¼	105⅜
Mil. & St. Paul	35¾	35⅝	35⅜	35⅞
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	56½	56¼	56	56½
Michigan Central	75½	75½	75½	76
Illinois Central	100½	100½	100¼	100¾
Union Pacific	48¼	47⅜	48⅛	48¼
C., C. & Ind. Central	6	5½	5½	5¾
Han. & St. Joseph	24½	23⅝	24⅜	24⅝
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	32½	32½	32½	34
Ohio & Mississippi	27¼	26⅝	27¼	27⅜
Western Union	76¾	76⅛	76⅜	76½
Atlantic & Pac. Pref.	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅝	39	39⅛	39¼
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	63½	63½	63¼	63½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	59	Crude Turp., bbls	450
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	1,581
Cotton, bales	2,586	Oil-cake, pks	181
Dried Fruit, pks	31	Pork, pks	513
Eggs, bbls	500	Beef, pks	236
Flour bbls	8,479	Cut-meats, pks	930
Wheat, bushels	21,520	Lard, pks	339
Corn, bushels	24,359	Stearine, pks	76
Oats, bushels	19,600	Butter, pks	4,365
Malt, bushels	3,250	Cheese, pks	2,206
Barley, bushels	2,500	Tallow, pks	22
Grass-seed, bags	440	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	436	Dressed Hogs, No	1,066
Peas, bushels	2,444	Pea-nuts, bags	60
Corn-meal, bags	862	Sugar, bbls	155
B'kwheat Flour, pks	89	Starch, bxs	3,540
Oat-meal, bags	2,000	Tea, half-chests	218
Hops, bales	49	Tobacco, hhds	26
Hides, No	1,138	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	107
Hides, bales	104	Whisky, bbls	730
Leather, sides	9,949	Wool, bales	391
Lead, pigs	245	Syrup, bbls	34
Spirits Turp., bbls	140		

ASHES—Have been dealt in to a very limited extent, on the previous basis of $6 for Pots and $8 for Pearls ₱ 100 lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A somewhat improved trade has been reported in seasonable goods, generally on the basis of previous quotations.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet, but quoted steady at from 31c.@33c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been in rather more request and held with firmness. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$6 75, Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58, ₱ 1,000.

COCOA—Has been quite dull since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11½c.@12c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio quoted weak at the reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb.; other kinds nominally as before; no important dealings reported.

COTTON—Dealings for early delivery have been unimportant; values quoted unchanged, but more or less nominal. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of only 27 bales, including 19 bales to spinners and 8 bales to speculators.....A moderate movement has been reported, for forward delivery, at generally unaltered rates. Operators were not disposed to do much in any line. Sales were reported since our last of 16,800 bales, of which 3,400 bales were on last evening, and 13,400 bales to-day, with 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options, closing at 16 13-32c.; April at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; May at 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; June at 17⅜c.; July at 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c.; August at 17 25-32c.@17 13-16c.; September at 17¼c.@17 9-32c.; October at 16 11-16c.; November at 16 7-16c.@16½c., and December at 16½c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,536 bales, including 1,635 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day 7,463 bales, against 8,159 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 7,013 bales, and 57 bales Sea Island. ....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,891,412 bales, (including 1,284,726 bales to Great Britain, and 606,686 bales to the Continent,) against 1,922,320 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FISH—Less activity has been noted in this line, with values quoted rather weaker. We quote: Dry Cod at from $7 75@$8 25 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $8@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, 95c.@97c. ₱ box.

FRUIT—There has been a moderate inquiry noted, since our last, for the leading kinds, mostly for prompt distribution, at generally unaltered figures. Sales have been reported of 800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 900 bxs. loose Muscatel at $3 50@$3 65; 150 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 300 cases Sardines on private terms; 500 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 11c.@11¼c.; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@9½c.; 10 cases Citron on private terms, and 300 pks. French Prunes on private terms, quoted at 10c.@15c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, partly for export, at unchanged quotations. The stormy weather has been against free movements. The sales since our last have been 15,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 90, chiefly at $4 65@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 15; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 85, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 7,300 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western Extras, within our range....Southern Flour steady; 650 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unaltered; sales, 300 bbls.... Corn-meal quiet at former rates. Sales equal to 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, on reduced offerings and a fair demand, mostly on export account. Winter Wheat also wanted, and quoted rather stronger in price; prime samples offered reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 23 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 21½@$1 23 for very good to very choice Minnesota, afloat; $1 16@$1 18 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 16 for prime, in store; $1 14@$1 16½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 14@$1 14½ for prime to choice, in store; $1 09@$1 12½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 23@$1 27 for Red Western; $1 27@$1 28 for Amber do.; $1 30 for fair White Genesee, and (nominally) within the previous range for White Western....New Corn has been in fair demand and rather firmer in price. The export movement has been moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 57,000 bushels at 85½c.@86½c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c. for prime, afloat; 86c.@86½c. for new Yellow Western; 86c., in part, for new White do., and 87c. for very choice new White Southern. Old Corn as last quoted....Rye dull and unchanged; prime scarce. ....Barley held more confidently, but rather quiet. Sales reported since our last of 12,000 bushels Canada West at $1 31½@$1 32½; a small lot of choice six-rowed State at $1 20, seed stock....Malt and Peas unchanged....Oats have been quoted a shade firmer, with a good trade inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels at 67c.@69c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mostly at 68½c.@69c. for stock afloat, and 68½c.@70½c. for White do., mainly at 70c. for good, afloat.... Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports included 15,828 bbls. Flour, 391,388 bushels Wheat, 128,468 bushels Corn, 19,099 bushels Rye, and 8,274 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Show more activity and firmness. Sales, 2,009 rolls Domestic Cloth, at Boston, for forward delivery, on private terms. And here. 100 bales Gunny Bags and 90 bales Borneo Cloth, also on private terms, and 150 bales Calcutta Bagging at 9c. Domestic Cloth now quoted here at 12c.@12¼c.

HEMP—Has been dull to-day, at unchanged figures. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: The feature of business in this line has been the very free movement in Manila, embracing 11,087 bales, from store, at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, the latter with 90 days' credit; 4,100 bales by the Swittsure, and 1,500 bales by the Dover Castle, at 7½c., gold, 90 days' credit. Of Jute, 400 bales K. D. sold on private terms. And of Jute Butts, 850 bales, part to arrive, at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency, cash and 60 days. Market otherwise dull, within the previous range.

HIDES.—Have been comparatively quiet during the week, with prices quoted about as before. The week's receipts have been 78,282 Hides, and 150 bales do.; sales, 42,685 Hides and 138 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, forwarded to Canada; 10,275 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 25 lb., part at 25c., gold, cash less 4 ₱ cent., usual selection; 735 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21 lb. at 22c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 8,190 Dry Montevideo, 20¾ to 21¼ lb. at 24c.@25c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,470 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 19 to 20 lb., on private terms; 3,690 Rio Grande Cows, sent to tan on importers' account; 2,750 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 lb., at 22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 980 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb., and 300 Dry Bogota, 25 lb., on private terms; 3,800 Dry Texas, 22 to 27 lb., at 22c.@23½c., currency, 4 months, selected; 1,360 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lb., 700 Dry Southern, 17 to 18 lb., 1,500 Wet-salted California, 45 to 50 lb., and 2,385 Wet-salted Texas, Western and Southern, 40 to 60 lb., on private terms; 3,550 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 10c., currency; 138 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lb., on private terms. And to-day, 600 Wet-salted Texas and 1,000 City Slaughter on private terms. Stock in first hands here to-day 224,000 Hides and 495 bales do., against 117,150 Hides and 408 bales do. same time last year.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately active at former prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21½c., cash, ₱ lb. Sales, 200,000 lb....Copper products have been selling moderately at former rates, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 17c.@20c ₱ lb....Iron has been attracting more attention and has been held with more confidence. Very moderate offerings of Scotch Pig are noted. American Pig has been purchased since our last to the extent of 700 tons No. 1 and 150 tons No. 2 at full rates. Wrought Scrap has been held firmly, but has been in less request: 400 tons sold for forward delivery on private terms; other kinds quiet at former rates. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Coltness, $38@$39: No. 1 American Pig, $28@$29; No. 2 do., $25 50@$27; Forge, $24@$26; English Rails, $50, gold; American Rails, $48@$50, currency, at the works; old Rails at $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $34@$35 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....A limited demand prevails for Lead, which has been quoted nominally unchanged, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $5 70@$5 75, gold; Bar at 8⅜c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been very quiet at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $6 50@$6 75 for ordinary domestic....American Steel has been held more firmly, but has been inactive....Regulus Antimony has been slow of sale, at 12½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c., gold, for American ₱ lb....Shot has been selling in lots at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb....Tin has been quiet at about previous quotations. Sales, 500 bxs. Coke at $7 50, gold, and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 75, gold, ₱ box. Straits have been quoted at 21¼c.@21½c.; English at 20¼c.@20½c.; Refined at 20¾c.@21c., and Banca at 24¾c.@25c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$7 87½; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25....Zinc continues in light request at 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Dull, to-day, but held firmly. Another cargo of 614 hhds., 54 tcs., and 20 bbls. new crop Matanzas, and invoices of 253 hhds. and 24 tcs. Ponce, 150 hhds., 15 tcs. Arroyo, and 115 hhds. Matanzas have been received since our last, but not yet reported as marketed.

NAILS—Have been in moderate jobbing demand on the basis of $3 35@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, in full and job lots.

NAVAL STORES—Very dull at about former figures, including Strained to good Strained Resin at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ 280 lb.; and Spirits Turpentine at 35½c. for merchantable, and 37½c. for New-York pks.; sales, 50 bbls. New-York pks. at the latter rate.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive, since our last, with City, in bags, quoted at $44@$45, gold; Western, in bags, at $47@$47 50, currency....The week's receipts have been 4,366 pks.; exports, 19,649 bags.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, since our last; quotations, essentially unchanged....Crude, in bulk, at 7½c....Refined at 15¼c., here, and 14¾c.@14⅞c. at Philadelphia. ....Refined, in cases, 20c.@20½c....City Naphtha, 10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher and in fair demand, with sales reported for early delivery of 300 bbls. Western Mess at $19 87½@$20 for regular, and $19 50 for medium; 100 bbls. Prime Mess at $18 50, with Extra Prime quoted at $15 25@$15 50; and 80 bbls. Rumps at $18 25 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., May options, at $19 85@$20, closing at $19 90@$20....Dressed Hogs in demand; City quoted at 9⅜c.@9½c.; Western at 8¾c....Cut-meats fairly active at very full prices; sales include 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.; 130 bxs. Clear Bellies at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; 2,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.; 750 Pickled Hams at 11c.; small lots of Smoked Meats at previous prices; 300 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 8c., with Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 10¾c.@11½c.; and for Chicago delivery, 350 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders on private terms.....Bacon again quoted stronger and wanted; offerings very light; sales 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¾c.@11c., closing at 11c.; Western Long and Short Clear quoted at 11¼c., and Short Clear at 11½c.; and for Chicago delivery, 500 bxs. Long Clear, for export, on private terms. ....Lard has further advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb., on reduced offerings and a good demand, chiefly for export and on speculative account; sales have been reported for early delivery since our last of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.@14⅛c., including 1,000 tcs. for export at the latter rate; 450 tcs. City at 11c., and 250 tcs. Refined, on private terms, quoted within the range of 13⅞c.@14½c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 750 tcs., March options, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.; 2,750 tcs. April, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.; 2,750 tcs. May, at 14¼c.@14¼c., closing at 14¼c....Beef quiet; quotations unchanged....Butter and Eggs quiet and weak; Cheese steady and in request within the the previous range....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,388 pks. Pork, 1,593 pks. Beef, 6,991 pks. Bacon, 11,368 pks. Lard, 14,621 pks. Cheese, and 400 pks. Butter.

RICE—The jobbing inquiry has been fair at steady rates, with Carolina ordinary to choice, $6 75@$8; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in limited request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and unchanged in price, Crude quoted at 5½c., gold, free.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,500 bags by the Kate Kallock sold on private terms; market steady, but otherwise quiet.

SKINS—Deer wanted at full prices; week's receipts, 153 bales; sales, 20,000 lb. Central American, and 4,000 lb. Puerto Cabello within the previous range.... Goat steady and in request; receipts, 111 bales; sales, 150 bales Mexican and 39 bales Payta at former figures.

SUGARS—Raw dull to-day, on the basis of 7¾c.@8c. for fair to good Refining. Sales, 160 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c. ₱ lb....Refined less active and a shade easier.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, but firm; 65,000 lb. fair to prime sold at 8⅞c.@8½c. ₱ lb....Stearine active at firmer prices; sales, 65,000 lb. choice City, in hhds., on private terms, quoted at 14⅞c.; 21 hhds. and 100,000 lb. off grade stock at 13⅞c.; 500 tcs. choice Western, March arrivals, at 14¼c., and 50 tcs. do., April, at 14¼c. ₱ lb....The week's exports of Tallow have been only 120 pks.

TEAS—Quiet at about former rates; 1,800 half-chests Oolong sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Quiet, having been held generally at $1 15, with bids reported of $1 14 ₱ gallon; equal to 150 bbls. Spirits and Alcohol reported sold on the basis of $1 13½@$1 14 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Meets with a readier sale to manufacturers, who, though not, as a rule, making purchases of other than small amounts, in individual instances, take in the aggregate a comparatively liberal quantity of stock at current rates, which show steadiness on Fleece, Pulled, Combing, and Scoured, the offerings of which are on a restricted scale, but at somewhat easier figures for California product, holders of which seem rather urgent to place supplies. Of foreign product, Carpet grades are in most request. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 49,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 45c.@56½c.; 23,000 lb. Unwashed at 36c.@42½c.; 117,000 lb. Scoured, within the range of 60c.@$1, mainly at 67½c.@75c.; 8,000 lb. Combing at 44c.@66c., the inside price for unwashed; 184 pks. and 43,500 lb. Domestic Pulled at 32c.@50c.; 73,500 lb. Texas at 25c.@30c.; 2,000 lb. Nevada at 37c.; 100 bales and 7,000 lb. Oregon, part at 35c.@40c. for coarse; 7,000 lb. Black, part at 24c.; 13 bags Black Pulled on private terms; 84 bales and 47,000 lb. California Spring at 28c.@33½c.; 270 bales and 328,000 lb. California Fall at 16c.@29c., chiefly at 16c.@25c.; 5,500 lb. California Pulled, 6,000 lb. Mexican, and 27 bales Persian on private terms, the latter quoted at 21c.@30c.; 50 bales and 22,500 lb. Cape, part at 36½c., and several invoices of Smyrna and other Greek carpet stock reported (as recently placed) on the basis of about 16c., gold, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth Freights has been generally slow, with rates favoring shippers, particularly on Grain room, by steam, for Liverpool, which has been in less request, Provisions offering moderately. The chartering movement has been light, with rates quoted weak, as a rule. Tonnage for Petroleum moderately sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. ₱ bbl. to fill up; and, by steam, a small lot of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 37,000 bushels Grain, including 12,000 bushels at 6½d.@7d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.; 5,000 bushels Corn at 6d., and 4,000 bushels do. at 6¼d. ₱ bushel; 150 bbls. Apples, reported at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 200 pkgs. Seed at 30s.; 1,450 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 30s.; a small lot of Leather at 40s. ₱ ton; and 10,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,200 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 750 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 600 tons Provisions, 200 tons Hides, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 500 pchs. Molasses at 32s. 6d.@35s.; and 500 tons Oil Cake at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 90 tons Provisions at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton; 150 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Waterford, a British bark, 618 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters grain, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Dublin, a British bark, with about 4,000 quarters grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 4½d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 435 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; a Norwegian bark, with about 3,200 quarters do., from Norfolk, reported at 6s. 10d. ₱ quarter; and a ship, 1,174 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 45s....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,500 pks. Provisions, at 35s. ₱ ton; and 100 cases Tobacco, at 20s. Also a British ship, 961 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Havre, an American ship, 736 tons, hence with about 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 900 pks. Provisions at 30s. ₱ ton, and 150 pks. Seed on private terms....For the Baltic, (Swedish or Danish,) a Norwegian brig, 300 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the River Platte, (with privileges including up-river ports,) a British bark with about 2,300 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1 40 ₱ bbl. and primage....For Barbados, an American schooner, about 240 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $900....For Port-au-Prince, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $8....For the north side of Cuba and back, north of Hatteras, two brigs and two schooners, reported on the basis of $5 12½@$5 25 for Sugar....For Trinidad, a schooner, reported from Philadelphia, and back, north of Hatteras, on the basis of $5 50 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 25 for Sugar, and another at $3 for Molasses....For St. Thomas, an American schooner, with Coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $2, gold, ₱ ton....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7....For New-Haven, a schooner, with Boards, from Pensacola, reported at $9. ....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $6 25; another, with do., from Savannah, at $9, and five schooners, with do., from St. Mary's, reported at $6 50....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7; a schooner, with do., from Brunswick, at $7 25, and two schooners from Caibarien, reported on the basis of $5@$5 25 for Sugar, with privilege of Philadelphia.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Petroleum firm at 14⅝c.@14¾c. for Refined; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Crude. Clover-seed sells in a small way at $9 75@$10 for Pennsylvania; $10 50@$11 50 for Western. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. In Flour there is less doing, but prices are unchanged; sales, 800 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5 25@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; Fancy brands, $6 25@$8 50. Rye Flour sells as wanted at $4 87½. Wheat quiet, but firm; sales of Red at $1 22@$1 22½; White, $1 25@$1 26. Rye is worth 95c.@97c. Corn moderately active; sales of Yellow at 80c.@81c.; Mixed, same range; White, 82c. Oats command full prices; sales of White at 68c.@69c. Provisions quiet; sales Mess Pork at $19 50@$20; Beef Hams, 15c.@21c.; Smoked do., 12c.@13½c.; Pickled do., 10¾c.@11½c. Lard, 13⅞c.@14½c. Whisky held at $1 13 for Western bound barrels. Butter lower; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 31c.@33c.; do. firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Extras, 26c.@28c.; do. firsts, 24c.@25c.; do. seconds, 21c.@23c.; do. Rolls, firsts, 24c.@25c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western, 16c.@16½c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 26c.@28c.; Western, 25c.@27c.; Southern, 25c.@26c.

CHICAGO, March 13—Flour—An advance asked but none established; extra Spring, $4 40@$5 50; extra Winter, $6. Wheat excited; prices higher; No. 1 Spring, 94½c.@95c.; No. 2 do, 91c.; No. 3 do., 86½c.@86¾c.; Rejected, 80c. Corn unsettled, dull; No. 2 Mixed, 65c. spot; 65½c. bid April; 71⅜c. bid May; Rejected, 62c. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 53c. spot; 53¼c. bid April. Rye dull, declining; No. 2, 96½c.@96¾c. Barley dull, declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 02@$1 02½ spot; 98c. April. Dressed Hogs nominal, dull. Pork active, higher, at $18 85 spot; $18 95 April; $19 20@$19 25 May. Lard in fair demand, advanced, at $13 60@$13 62½ spot; $13 62½@$13 65 April; $13 82½ May. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat ⅛c. lower. Corn weak and unchanged. Oats nominal. Pork very active and higher at $18 97½ April; $19 22½ May; $19 50 June. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09@$1 09½, cash and March; No. 2 Spring, 88c. Corn dull at 64c.@65c.; closing unsettled and weak. Oats firm, in fair demand; No. 2, 57c.@57½c. Barley quiet; No. 3 Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 20. Rye dull at $1. Whisky firm; held at $1 11@$1 12; no sales. Pork firm at $19 25, cash; $19@$19 10, March. Dry-salted Meats firmer. Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon firmer and unchanged. Lard firmer; 13⅞c. asked, 13¼c. bid. Live Hogs firm, scarce, and wanted; shippers, $5 75@$6 37½c.; medium to fair, $6 50@$7; good to extra, $7 25@$7 75. Cattle firm; the demand exceeds the supply; fair native Steers, $5 40@$5 75; good native mixed, $4 80@$5 10; common to medium Texans, $2 75@$3 50; native stockers, $4@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—Flour quiet; 400 bbls. sold at unchanged quotations. Wheat firm; light speculative inquiry; sales of 10,700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 05. Corn quiet and steady; sales of 13 cars new, on track, at 76c. Peas quiet; sales of 4 cars Canada Field at $1 08. Oats quiet; sales of 3 cars Canadian at 63c, on track. Rye neglected. Barley inactive and nominal. Pork tending upward; heavy Mess, $19 50. Lard, 14c. Dressed Hogs, $8 25@$9. Seeds in fair demand; sales of 600 bushels Medium Clover at $6 25@$6 50; 260 bushels large Clover at $7 25; 400 bushels Timothy at $2 75@$2 90. Receipts—6,700 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,700 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

DETROIT, Mich., March 13.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Oats quiet; unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 40. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 13.—Cotton quiet but firm; Low Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c. Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat firm but quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 19@$1 23; other grades unchanged. Corn buoyant and strong for Western; quiet for Southern; Southern White, 80c.@81c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Western Mixed, 83c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong, active, and higher. Pork steady at $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. Bacon active and firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Hams, 13c.@14½c. Butter easier but not quotably lower; good to extra fine Tubs and Rolls 24c.@28c. Petroleum dull and nominally unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 13.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Flour firm; Family, $5@$5 10. Wheat firmer; Red $1 08@$1 12. Corn steady at 68c.@69c. Oats steady at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10. Barley dull and nominal. Butter dull. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11¼c. Pork firm; higher at $19 50. Lard firm; Steam, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats active; higher; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c., spot; 10¼c., buyer March; 10½c., buyer April; 10¾c., seller May; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@10⅞c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. Whiskey firm at $1 12. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 25@$6 65; fair to medium, $6 90@$7 25; good very scarce at $7 50@$7 80; no choice offering.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 13.—Flour firm, in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand, higher; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 10½; Amber Michigan, cash and March, $1 10½; April, $1 12; May, $1 14½; June, $1 17; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 10; do. Wabash, $1 10½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 19½; No. 2 do., $1 10½. Corn in fair demand, advanced; High Mixed, 69⅛c.; April, 71c.; May, 73c.; June, 73½c.; Low Mixed, 69¼c.; Yellow, 70c.; no grade, 68½c. Oats—Shade higher; No. 2 and Michigan, 58c.; White, 60c. Clover-seed, $6 35; Mammoth, $6 85. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

BOSTON, March 13.—Flour—Prices well sustained; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine; $5@$5 50 for common Extras; $5 25@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota, including choice bakers' brands; $5 50@$6 50 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $5 75@$7 for Illinois; $5 75@$8 for St. Louis; Southern Flour firm at $5@$8 ₱ bbl. for common and Extras and choice Family; $7@$8 for fancy Minnesota brands. Corn firm and in fair demand at 88c.@91c. ₱ bushel for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 70c.@74c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $31; fine Feed and Middlings, $32@$33 ₱ ton. Receipts—3,781 bbls. Flour, 19,200 bushels Corn, 4,896 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Shorts, 3,850 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 13.—Flour quiet but firm, nominally unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94½c.; No. 2, 89½c.; April, 90½c.; May, 95c. Oats unchanged. Corn excited, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed nominally 64½c.@65c. for fresh receipts. Rye excited, scarce; No. 1 in store, $1 02½@$1 04½. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 05½. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork, $18 65@$18 75, cash; Prime Mess firm at $17; extra Prime Pork, $14. Hams firm at 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@11c., boxed. Prime Lard held at 13¾c. for Steam; 14c. for Kettle. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats firm at 63c.@65c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions active, strong. Pork nominally $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, $10 30@$10 37½; Clear Sides, $10 70@$10 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c.@13½c. Lard firm; prime Steam, 14c.@14½c.; Tierce, 14⅝c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky firmer at $1 12. Bagging quiet but firm at 12½c.@13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—Corn firmer at 84c.@88c. Oats firmer at 70c.@71c. Bran lower at $1@1 10. Hay dull, declining; prime, $22; choice, $25 50. Dry-salted Meats, advancing tendency, scarce; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Bacon firmer, scarce; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 53½.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Cattle firm, active, steady; receipts, 1,200 head; prices range from $2 50@$7; Common to Extra shipping, $4 75@$6 50; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs active; strong; receipts, 7,000 head; few sales under $6 80; Light, $6 75@$7 15; Heavy, $6 85@$7 50; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep quiet; steady.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 13.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17; extra White Michigan, $1 30@$1 33. Corn unchanged at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 20. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted; $33 50 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $29; Middlings, $31 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 50 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Cotton firm. The dispute between buyers and sellers has been settled. Buyers are to test the factors' weight on delivery. Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 838 bales; exports, coastwise, 36 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 34,934 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 992 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,375 bales; coastwise, 606 bales; sales, 911 bales; stock, 70,139 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 1,335 bales; gross, 1,503 bales; exports, to France, 2,662 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 250,643 bales.

GALVESTON, March 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 729 bales; exports, coastwise, 122 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 65,941 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 13—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93@93⅛. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 107¾; 1867s, 107½. Erie Railway shares, 24¼@24½.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £17,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8 3-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,500 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady, except for Corn, which is firmer. Provisions—Bacon—Long Clear Middles, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt; Short Clear Middles, 49s. 6d. Lard, 64s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 13—2 P. M.—Spirits—Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 40s. 3d.@40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, March 13.—Sugar active; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 18½@20½ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 10@10¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 9½@10 reals; fair to good Refining, 10½@10½ reals; Grocery Grades, 15½@16 reals. Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 247,000 bxs. and 54,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 52,000 bxs. and 12,500 hhds. Exports during the week, 29,000 bxs. and 9,500 hhds., including 9,000 bxs. and 8,400 hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $38@$40 ₱ cwt. Butter, Superior American, $78 ₱ quintal. Flour, $28@$29 ₱ bbl. Hams, American Sugar-cured, $44@$46 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $40@$42 ₱ quintal; in tcs., $44@$47. Potatoes, $11@$12 ₱ bbl. Naval Stores active. Empty Hogsheads, $8 75. Lumber buoyant; White Pine, $68@$70 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $50@$53. Shooks quiet; Box, $5@$5 25. Hoops weak; Long Shaved, $85 ₱ M. Spanish Gold, 230@231; American, 232@233. Exchange firmer; not quotably higher; on London, 147@150. Freights firm; loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, per box of Sugar, $1 25@$1 37½; loading at Havana for the United States, per hhd. of Sugar, $5 25@$5 50; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, per hhd. of Sugar, $5 75@$6; per hhd. of Molasses, $4 25@$4 50.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 13.—There is no material change in the market, but the demand has been more active, and the transactions embrace several large lines of fine Wools, but at prices far from satisfactory. The decline on fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces has been from 3c. to 4c. ₱ lb. from the highest points a few weeks ago, and even at this decline manufacturers appear to be quite indifferent about supplies. Medium and No. 1 Fleeces would now command a higher price than XXX and Picklock, and a coarse X is higher and more wanted than a fine XX. The demand runs almost exclusively on Wools suitable for the manufacture of coarse fabrics, and for the time being fine Wools are dull and neglected. A good XXX and Picklock could not be forced upon the market now at over 55c., while a good No. 1 would sell readily at 56c.@57c. A good XX Ohio and Pennsylvania would not bring over 53c., and sales have been made at that figure, while a good X has been sold as high as 56c. The order, in fact, has been reversed, and fine Fleeces have now to take a second place, so far as prices are concerned. Medium and No. 1 Fleeces, Combing and Delaine Fleeces, and desirable lots of Super and Extra Pulled are so comparatively scarce and are so much sought after that we look for a firm market and good prices for all available lots. The transactions in California Wool have been 360,000 lb. at 20c.@39c. for Spring and 14c.@24c. for Fall. Sales during the week comprise XXX and Medium Fleeces at 51c.@56c.; Michigan Fleece, 49c.@53c.; Western and other Fleeces, 46c.@52c.; Washed Combing Fleeces, 59c.@62c.; Unwashed Combing Fleeces, 40c.@50c.; Tub-washed, 56c.@56½c.; Super and X Pulled, 45c.@58c.; Scoured, 47½c.@$1 07; Spring California, 26c.@39c.; Fall California, 14c.@24c.

FRIGHTENED BY A QUEER BURGLAR.

An Oregon paper relates this story: "A few days since one of Portland's principal business men had occasion to visit Roseburg, where he tarried over night. After retiring to his room he fastened the door with a chair, but failed to put the window down, and went to bed. Just as his weary brain had ceased to throb, and he was sailing into dreamland in the arms of Morpheus, he felt a sudden jerk at the pillow whereon rested his devoted head. He raised up in bed, and looked and felt round in the darkness, but discovered nothing. He again lay down, and reached about the same spot in the land of Nod, when he was again startled to a sitting posture. Another examination resulted as before, and again he sought exhausted nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep. In a few moments he felt his pantaloons glide from beneath the pillow and heard them fall heavily upon the floor, the silver coins rolling merrily about. The gentleman sprang from the bed and seized his pistol, thinking to have a first-class burglar to toast for breakfast. No sooner had he touched the floor than a pet coon, which had entered at the window, mistook one of his limbs for a fence-post, and up it he went. This was too much for the gentleman, who rushed from the room, down the hall, into the dining-room, out the back door into the yard, back again through the sitting-room, like a madman, pistol in hand, calling for help. By this time the house was aroused and came to his rescue, and had the meeting in the hall been transferred to some secluded spot it would have passed for a convention of ghosts. The coon was captured and turned out of doors, while the unfortunate individual returned to his room to dream of burglars, coons, and assassins. Even the gentlest lamb could not stand the curious sensation of a coon shinning up his leg in the dark."

A BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

The Troy *Times* says that on Thursday night James Murphy, aged twelve years, was left in a freight car at South Cambridge to attend the fire which had been built to keep a load of potatoes from freezing, and that a spark must have escaped from the stove and set fire to the lad's clothing, as he was found burned to death, wrapped in an old buffalo robe, his clothing having been burned off. The car door was closed so that it was impossible for him to escape or obtain help. About three years ago his stepmother turned him out of doors, and he lived for three days at that time in the woods.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE GREAT CHANCELLOR—HIS PURPOSE IS STILL TO CONTINUE IN PUBLIC LIFE—HIS BATTLES WITH PARLIAMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* prints the following letter from a "well-informed" correspondent in Berlin: There can be no doubt that Prince Bismarck feels his work, such as it is, growing too much for him, and that, rather than do it badly, or sacrifice his life to no purpose, he is determined to resign. The *Daily Telegraph* has given grevious offense here by imputing the Chancellor's weariness of office to a dread of assassination. The idea is scouted as absurd. Prince Bismarck is not the man to quake at the thought of an assassin's pistol, and, even if he were, he would not benefit himself by resigning. The object of Ultramontane hatred is known to be not the Chancellor, but the man; the shaft is aimed not by precaution, but by vengeance; and to this deadly vengeance Prince Bismarck, the private individual, would offer a far easier target than Prince Bismarck, the Chancellor, hedged in, as he is, with the watchful myrmidons of office. The truth is, people forget that the "iron" Prince is not really made of iron, but is a man of like fashion with ourselves. He has such a thing as nerves, and age, and the wear and tear of an exceptionally active life tell upon him as upon less exalted mortals. The Prince is reported on a former occasion to have himself pointed to his sixtieth year as the time when he would prefer to retire into private life, and that period is close at hand. The saying need not be taken literally, as it has been in Germany. I am assured that the Prince still feels plenty of life in him, and, if he is at times fagged and weary, that does not imply that he is a sapless tree to be rooted out and removed from the orchard. If but judiciously propped, he considers himself capable of bearing much fruit yet. Even should he retire—which he certainly does not contemplate precisely on his birthday—public opinion is, with his countenance, unanimous that he will not settle down at Varzin—a modern Cincinnatus, cultivating cabbages and potatoes—but it is known that he purposes still to take part in public life, mingling in the debates of both Legislatures meeting in Berlin; ay, and he even intends putting himself forward in a new character, by making himself the centre of a party supporting Government. Doubtless he would be useful in that capacity, to a certain extent, but it would only be a *pis-aller*. Government would soon find that the man whose sure hand might still have held the reins and guided the horse safely over the dangerous ground of the immediate future, if his saddle were but made a little softer, was turned to poor account as stirrup-holder to his successor. Moreover, it is to be questioned if the man who has so long commanded would be in his place where he would have to plead. What Prince Bismarck complains of as wearing him out is not the supreme conduct of the State, not the laying down of broad rules for the government of the Empire, but the mechanical part, the talking and reporting, debating and inquiring, the troubling about little things, the "friction" of office, as a German paper has rightly called it. The term does not imply any opposition or backwardness on the part of his colleagues or subordinates, but he has too much to do. His old foe, insomania, still tenaciously clings to him. He passes whole nights waking. At morning dawn slumber, if not sleep, comes at last; but the day finds him weary and unfit for work, yet with mountains of work to get through. While his strength is failing his work is not diminishing. He has no great war in hand, but to a man of his frame of mind dry legislation is more wearying than exciting warfare. The example of Richelieu has been pointed to as a plea for his remaining in office. I have no doubt the German Chancellor considers himself fully a match for the Cardinal. But then, say his friends—and he probably thinks so likewise—Richelieu had no German Parliament to battle with, full of unruly Progressists and Socialists and Democrats and Ultramontanes, and Old Conservatives and the rest of them, nor a Prussian Diet composed of the same factions in different proportions and on a different field of action; nor yet a cabinet to talk over; nor, lastly, but by no means least, a monarch with whom to discuss minutely all his schemes. The reports which Prince Bismarck has to make to the Emperor add, I am assured, very seriously to the burden of office. Germans patriotically make a boast of the active habits of their monarch—the early hours he keeps, the close attention he pays to affairs of State, and the interest with which he receives his Ministers' reports. And his Majesty is reported to have urged this against the Chancellor as a ground for conquering his desire for repose. No doubt the Emperor is entitled to due credit for a long life of unwearied and energetic activity. But, after all, his labor has been different from his Prime Minister's—different in point of application, different in risk and responsibility. The Emperor William takes a keen interest in many things, not always of the highest import, and he likes having them reported upon by Prince Bismarck, who must, therefore, always be armed at all points, whether his chief ask him or no—a troublesome task. The Emperor's interest is that of a man who feeds on a thing with a relish which another has to provide with great labor. Mr. Disraeli would feel office equally irksome if he were called upon to report to her Majesty so many times a week on all sorts of things, many of them of trivial import. I believe the points I have touched upon form the real hitch in the present business. If Prince Bismarck has expressed his determination to retire into private life, apparently in perfect earnest, he probably means that he sees no way at present out of the difficulty. He does not see how he may lighten the labor, because the act of lightening it is beyond his personal power. And if it is not to be lightened, he feels he must retire, not from want of will, but from want of physical power. On that point his mind appears made up, and it is said that Summer will see his resolution fixed. If he can be relieved of the more wearying part of his work he will probably stay; and, as the Germans value his services as the director of their Government, I shall be surprised if some escape out of the dilemma is not found.

MR. CARLYLE ON MODERN LIBERALISM.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle, says the London *Standard*, it is generally understood, is the writer of the short and vigorous sketches of the early Kings of Norway, which have been appearing in *Fraser's Magazine*. The series is concluded in the March number of *Fraser*, and by way of epilogue the writer says:

"The history of these Haarfagrs has awakened in me many thoughts of despotism and democracy, arbitrary government by one, and self government, (which means no government, or anarchy,) by all; of dictatorship, with many faults, and universal suffrage, with little possibility of any virtue. For the contrast between Olaf Tryggoeson and a universal suffrage parliament or an imperial copper captain has in these nine centuries grown to be very great; and the eternal Providence that guides all this, and produces alike these entities with their epochs, is not its course still through the great deep? Does not it still speak to us if we have ears? Here, clothed in stormy enough passions and instincts, unconscious of any aim but their own satisfaction, is the blessed beginning of human order, regulation, and real government; there, clothed in a highly different but again suitable garniture of passions, instincts, and equally unconscious as to real aim, is the accursed-looking ending (temporary ending) of order, regulation, and government—very dismal to the same on-looker for the time being, not dismal to him otherwise, his hope, too, being steadfast. But here, at any rate, in this poor Norse Theatre one looks with interest on the first transformations, so mysterious and abstruse, of human chaos into something of articulate cosmos; witnesses the wild and strange birth-pangs of human society, and reflects that without something similar, (little as men expect such now,) no cosmos of human society ever was got into existence nor can ever again be.

The violences, fightings, crimes—ah, yes, these seldom fail, and they are very lamentable. But always, too, among those old populations there was one saving element, the now want of which, especially the unlamented want, transcends all lamentation. Here is one of these strange, piercing words of Ruskin which has in it a terrible truth for us in these epochs now come.

My friends, the follies of modern Liberalism, many and great though they be, are practically summed up in this denial or neglect of the quality and intrinsic value of things. Its rectangular beatitudes and spherical benevolences—theology of universal indulgence and jurisprudence which will hang no rogues—mean one and all of them in the root incapacity of discerning or refusal to discern worth and unworth in anything, and least of all in man; whereas nature and heaven command you at your peril to discern worth from unworth in everything, and most of all in man. Your main problem is that ancient and trite one, 'Who is best man,' and the fates forgive much—forgive the mildest, fiercest, cruelest experiments—if fairly made for the determination of that. Theft and blood-guiltiness are not pleasing in their sight, yet the favoring powers of the spiritual and material world will confirm to you your stolen goods, and their noblest voices applaud the lifting of your spear and rehearse the sculpture of your shield, if only your robbing and slaying have been in fair arbitrament of that question. 'Who is best man?' But if you refuse such inquiry, and maintain every man for his neighbor's match—if you give vote to the simple and liberty to the vile—the powers of those spiritual and material worlds in due time present you inevitably with the same problem, soluble now only wrong side upwards, and your robbing and slaying must be done then to find out 'Who is *worst* man?' which in so wide an order of merit is indeed not easy., but a complete Tammany Ring and lowest circle in the Inferno of Worst you are sure to find and to be governed by."

RUSSIAN DESPOTISM AND ITS FRUITS.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, the Russian Government is becoming more and more uneasy at publication of any free criticism, whether of persons or institutions. Newspaper after newspaper is warned or suppressed, and one Liberal journal has been placed under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, and ordered to print whatever leading articles may be sent from the department. The circulation of incendiary literature usually varies in proportion with the freedom or slavery of journalism. Accordingly the Radical presses in London and Switzerland are hard at work, and Socialist pamphlets "written with great art in the ordinary language of the common people," are largely circulated among the peasantry. One of these is a very free adaptation of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's "Histoire d'un Paysan." This excellent novel has been thrown into the form of an appeal from a French peasant to his Russian brothers to rise against the nobility and the merchants, to destroy the St. Petersburg fortress as the Bastile was destroyed, and to treat all kings and emperors as Louis XVI. was treated. "All the French names have Russian terminations or have been translated into their vernacular equivalents." When to this popular socialism we add the doctrinaire socialism which so largely exists among the educated and professional classes, it will be seen that the elements in which great political convulsions find their origin are not wanting in Russia.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN FRANCE—THE BROTHERLY LOVE OF CARDINAL BONNECHOSE.

Writing from Paris, Feb. 23, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "A much-respected man died last week. The son of an *émigré*, he served under the Restoration as a staff officer, and when he gave up his commission he was appointed by Charles X. to the post of Librarian of St. Cloud, a post which he held throughout the reign of Louis Philippe. During the Empire he was nominated to several similar positions, among which may be named the Librarianships of Versailles and of the Trianon. The fact of his having been held in favor during three several reigns proves that he could not have been a man of extreme opinions. A poem from his pen, 'La Mort de Bailly,' was rewarded with the prize of the French Academy, and he published a large number of instructive works. His *History of France*, his *History of England* and his *Sacred History* are standard books, and his *Reformers Prior to the Reformation of the Fifteenth Century*—to name but one great *opus* out of the many—won him great credit. His life was as pure as it was moderate. Nothing, indeed, could be adduced against the private character of M. François Paul Emile Boisnormand de Bonnechose. But he had the double-barreled misfortune of being himself a Protestant, and having for a brother a Catholic Archbishop. In the *Univers* appeared the other night the following amazing announcement, which I feel bound to translate literally for the benefit of your heretic readers:

'On the faith of a Boulevard sheet (*feuille du boulevard*) almost all the journals have said that his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop de Bonnechose led the mourning (*conduisait le deuil*) at the burial of his brother, M. Emile Bonnechose, who died in the Protestant faith (*mort dans la religion protestante*,) and that he had assisted at the ceremony in the temple [they don't call Protestant places of worship churches here] in the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain. We *can absolutely deny* the assertions of these journals. Monseigneur the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, who saw his brother several times during his illness, did not assist at his obsequies.'

Now, the *Univers* is the accredited organ of French Catholicism, and there can be no doubt that the above precious paragraph, expressed with such authority, was inspired, if not actually written in the Archiepiscopal Palace of Rouen. In other words, a man thinks himself bound to make a public announcement that he has nothing to do with the burial of his own brother, because he did not belong to the same faith. What makes the announcement still more disgusting—if anything can add to the horror and disgust of the affair—is that the deceased historian was seventy-four and that the prelate is nearly seventy-five. The latter, in the course of nature, cannot expect to live for many months, and he deems it his duty to place on public record the fact that he refused to take any part in the funeral honors paid to a brother whom he must expect to meet—it, indeed, he holds that Protestants and Catholics can ever meet hereafter—very speedily in a future life. No wonder that M. Edmond About has made the paragraph in question the text of one of his bitter sermons. 'The *Moniteur* of French clericalism (he exclaims) thinks it needful to protest against such a calumny. The Loth and the Roussel, who cut their chasubles out of Louis Veuillot's old waistcoats, exorcise the false news. These Brummagem Sacred Hearts (*ces Sacres-cœurs de pacoille*) rise up indignant at the idea that a Cardinal Archbishop could have preserved any human feeling beneath his purple. It is only a boulevard sheet which could, in the smoky inspiration of an orgy, have supposed that a holy man, a Prelate, would accompany a Protestant's carcass to the cemetery. This Protestant, an honest man, girt round by universal respect, was of the same blood as Monseigneur; son of his own father and his own mother; but what matters all this? The sectarian spirit bursts out, and shines in renunciations which outrage humanity and inflict a blow on Nature. They acknowledge that the Archbishop paid some visits to the heathen in his last illness, so long as he could still hope for a conversion *in extremis*. But to suppose that his Eminence in red robes could bestow on the impenitent Huguenot the charity of a handful of earth, is to blaspheme the sole virtue of clericals—their intolerance. Fortunately the father and mother are dead, and could any one have said to them in August, 1801, when the two children slept in two cradles side by side, Henri, Marie Gaston, your eldest, this infant fourteen months and a half old, will survive a few days or a few years this so chubby-cheeked babe newly born; he will see him die, and he will insolently refuse to render him the last tribute of respect, and he will have this act of fratricidal disdain celebrated *par les Nonottes et les Patouilleus du temps*—could any one have spoken thus the good people would, perhaps, have given a strange benediction to the future prelate. Do you know that the philosophers are other men than these saints? I mean that they are more men, more human. We who are more than twenty years old, we have buried a good number of Huguenots, of Israelites, and even of fierce Catholics. Their faith was not ours, but what did that matter? We had known them, we had loved them. We knew by their example that one may be a good man, whatever his religion. We have said cordially that last farewell which a Bishop refuses to his own Protestant brother.'"

AN ENGLISH COURT OF HUSTINGS.

The London *Times* of Feb. 24 has the following: "Yesterday this peculiar tribunal, which is of great antiquity and is now rarely held, was resuscitated, so to speak, in the Guildhall for a special purpose. According to Maitland's *History and Survey of London* it is of Saxon origin, and the oldest in the kingdom. It is a court of record, and its name is derived from 'hus,' a house, and 'thing,' signifying a matter or cause, that is, the house or hall of causes, 'thing' being the Danish name for court, and 'hus' equivalent to a house or palace, palace court. Of the great antiquity of the Court of Hustings honorable mention is made in the laws of King Edward the Confessor, and, according to Maitland, it is not only a court of record, but the supreme judicature of the City of London. For centuries it was held weekly on Tuesdays, and was originally established for the preservation of the laws, franchises, and customs of the city. At it the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs presided as Judges, assisted by the Recorder in determining all causes of consequence. Two sorts of causes were pleadable—namely, pleas of land and common pleas, which were held distinctly from each other. There, too, deeds were enrolled, recoveries—using the term in the purely legal sense—passed, and writs of right, waste, partition, dower, and replevins determined. An appeal to the Court of Hustings lies from the Sheriffs' Court by what is called a *Levetur querela*. Similar tribunals were established in the chief cities of the kingdom, such as Winchester, York, and Lincoln. On the first Tuesday after the time-honored 9th of November—Lord Mayor's day—the new Lord Mayor formerly held a Court of Hustings. The business was always conducted on the raised part of the Guildhall, which is called the Hustings—and hence the name—by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who were the Judges, the Recorder sitting with them to pronounce the judgment of the court. It might be held by the Lord Mayor and two Sheriffs; but if the Lord Mayor or either of the Sheriffs happened to be unavoidably absent, the attendance of six Aldermen was required. On such occasions the Lord Mayor wore his distinctive robe and badge of office, and the Sheriffs their gowns and chains. They were attended by the proper officers and by one of the attorneys of the Mayor's Court. The common crier of the court used to open the proceedings by commanding all present to be uncovered in the hall on pain of imprisonment. The court had also the power, in cases of persons not surrendering to the Sheriffs when wanted, after being five times called, of adjudging them, if men, to be outlawed, and if women, to be 'waived'—a term specially applied to a woman guilty of any offense for which a man so guilty might be outlawed. When deeds are to enrolled, the Clerk of the court attends and recites the purport of them, preparatory to enrollment. The business of yesterday was the enrollment of two deeds declaring the trusts on which Sir Albert David Sassoon has recently set apart 2,700 rupees for the purpose of founding two scholarships in connection with the City of London School—one to be called the Sir Albert Sassoon Exhibition, and the other the Sir Albert Sassoon Scholarship. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Sheriff Ellis went to Guildhall in state to attend the ceremony, which, as it happened, only lasted a few minutes, and consisted of Mr. Ashley, one of the privileged attorneys of the Mayor's Court, relating the trusts upon which the scholarship and exhibition were conferred, and of the subsequent enrollment of the deeds in question. That over, the civic authorities dispersed. The ceremony, from its quaint character, and being so unintelligible to an ordinary Englishman at this day, attracted a considerable crowd while it lasted."

A PARISIAN CELEBRITY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, Feb. 22: "Paris has just lost another celebrity. This time it is one of the useful and not ornamental kind. Giles Cadet—or, as he was commonly called, *le père Cadet*—was seventy-five years old when he finished his mundane career. He began life as a journeyman mason, and by dint of great economy found himself in 1838 the possessor of a small capital. This he increased by marrying the widow of a master butcher, and a few months after his marriage he was struck with an idea which ended in making his fortune. He started a cheap eating-house in the Chaussée du Maine, one of the poorest quarters of Paris. He gave it the sign of 'The California,' and it turned out to him 'a find' which many an explorer of that colony would like to come across. The dishes were of a uniform price—one penny for soup, vegetables, or meat, and a half-penny extra for wine. The customers brought their own bread, if they liked, but they were provided with knives, forks, and spoons, which were prudently chained to the tables, in order not to tempt the appetites of the eaters. The success of the undertaking was complete; customers poured in from all sides; and in the end *père* Cadet retired with sufficient to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*. 'The California' was for a long time one of the curiosities of Paris, and is said to have reckoned among its guests personages no less distinguished than Victor Hugo and Adolphe Thiers! The eating-house still exists, but it has undergone a great change since the days of Giles Cadet, and is now got up in a style more compatible with modern ideas of luxury, and the singular types of creation to be met there formerly have emigrated to other establishments which have sprung up in the wake of 'The California.'"

THE INFLUENCE OF LATE DINNERS ON THE DRAMA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "A controversy which has often been canvassed in England has just been raised among the journalists here. M. Sarcey, the dramatic critic of the *XIXme Siècle*, protests that there is great danger of the theatre going to the dogs in France in consequence of the habit of making the dinner-hour later and later every year. The result is, he declares, that the hour of producing the chief piece of the evening is constantly retarded, and that, nevertheless, the theatres are not half filled when the curtain rises. He proposes to alter this state of things by doing away with dinner altogether. The remedy is radical. He is, however, indulgent to the animal propensities and weaknesses of humanity, and he proposes that society shall sup instead of dining. Nothing can be more charming, he declares, than to go to the theatre on an empty stomach, and nothing more delightful than to eat on leaving a performance and to talk over all your impressions of the evening. M. Sarcey points to the example of Germany, in which he is quite right, and of Italy, in which he is quite wrong. In the latter country theatres begin at a later hour than in any part of the world with which I am acquainted. His reference to Germany is also susceptible of an interpretation running counter to his argument, for the hours of dining, on which the theatrical usages depend, are becoming later and later every year. Half-past 12 used to be the normal time, as it is still in country districts and in Switzerland. Then it got on from 1 till 2, and until the war the regular time for dining at the Berlin *tables d'hôte* was 3. In 1871, as I remember to my cost, it was not possible to get anything to eat in the shape of dinner at the one single good *restaurateur's* in the Prussian capital after 6 o'clock. But the tendency was even then to retard the hour, and, as the business of life becomes more pressing, men try to cram more and more work into the working hours of the day. It may be very nice to shorten dramatic entertainments, so as to enable play-goers to get to bed early; but I know from personal experience how troublesome it is for a busy man to take his seat in a theatre at 6 o'clock. I also remember well the shamefaced feeling with which, after spending three hours in a hot atmosphere, one emerges into broad daylight. One feels as though it were to-morrow morning, and as though he had passed the night in a carouse. The plan of substituting supper for dinner would never do in Paris, where it is the fashion to go into society after leaving the theatre, and where the only refreshment provided is in general a glass of orangeade and a sweet biscuit. Nor would it be convenient, not to say possible, to provide supper for the chance guests who may happen to drop in. In the present state of things, the lady of the house is equally well prepared if only six visitors appear, or if, as sometimes happens, sixty make a sudden and unexpected irruption into her salons. It is not by such artificial devices that people can be induced to go to the theatre. Not that it needs much inducement to drag Parisians to the play, for as I am perpetually reminding you, the majority of theatres are always full. The spectators, too, are for the most part as punctual as they are patient. There are certain persons who come in after the first act is half over, not because they have been detained by a late dinner, but because they want to make a sensation. They are the same individuals who talk loud during the performance, and who, in fact, use every means in their power to distract the attention of the audience from the stage and to attract it to themselves. At whatever time the performance began, these ill-bred persons, who are generally *gandins* and *cocottes in esse*, or *in posse*, would make a point of arriving late. At all events, it is not by raising the curtain at 6 instead of at 9 that play-goers of this class can be induced to come earlier. It is of no use fighting against the universal habits of society. There is, however, one way of making a visit to the theatre infinitely more pleasurable than it is now in Paris, and that way is to shorten the length of the *entr'actes*. It is the inordinate extension of the waits that drives theatrical entertainments in Paris to so late an hour. In a piece which I witnessed a few weeks ago, and which I timed, watch in hand, the *entr'actes* lasted exactly as long as the performance. This is all very well in Italy, where ladies are in the habit of receiving in their boxes instead of in their homes, where the best *loges* are provided with a large *salon*, and where the audience only care to hear their pet "bits" in the opera performed. But Paris theatres are not arranged after the same fashion, nor are the same people, except at *premières*, in the habit of meeting night after night. In this respect, at all events, to say nothing of the generally more comfortable arrangements of the English theatres, Parisian managers might take example by their London *confrères*.

HONORS TO THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A banquet was given by the mess of the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich to the Prince Imperial, on Feb. 23. In answer to Gen. D'Aguilar's toast, the guest of the evening said: "I thank you for the kind words I have just heard, and the hearty manner in which you received the mention of my name. I hope that the officers of this Royal Regiment of Artillery will allow me still to consider myself as belonging to this corps. [Loud cheers.] Thanks to the hospitality of England, I have been enabled to carry on the traditions of my family, which has always been a family of gunners. [Applause.] I have not been able to obtain an education in my own country, but I am proud of having had for companions the sons of the men who have fought with us so bravely on many a field of battle. [Loud cheers.] At all events, I never can forget the two years I have spent in this garrison, or fail to estimate highly the honor of belonging to a corps whose motto is 'Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt.'"

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The business transacted during the past week has been of an uneventful character, nearly all the sales effected having been under legal orders, and the property sold of comparatively little value, the auction in no instance calling for special notice. No sales at private contract have been reported, and the market has been generally quiet. Brokers are mainly occupied in answering questions as to the leasing of houses in their charge, for tenants are still holding back in making their arrangements for May 1, hoping for further reductions in rents. Rents will be lower than they have been for nearly all classes of property, but the exact percentage of reduction cannot yet be stated.

The total value of real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 13, amounts to $234,500, as against $766,950, the figures for the previous week.

The legal sale announced for Saturday at the Exchange, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of property on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, was adjourned to the 19th inst.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced to take place at the Exchange during the present week are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) March 15.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 18.9 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 293.9 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Richard J. Garretson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-sixth street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 125 feet east of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 20 by 100.8, on East Ninety-third street, north side, 395 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.16 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. O. Dykman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 100, on Schuyler street, north side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Tuesday, March 16.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale, under the direction of Messrs. William B. Astor and Walter Langdon, of the large four story brick house, with plot of land 94 by 150.10 by 42.1 by 125.6, No. 61 Lafayette place, south-west corner of Astor place. This property is admirably located, and its proximity to Broadway makes it a very desirable investment. The proposed sale is the most important taking place during the week.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 228.4 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Gardner, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 75, on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth street.

Wednesday, March 17.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 237 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——— ———, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 196.8 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Thursday, March 18.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-ninth street, south side, 325 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Friday, March 19.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chitwood, Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard-roof iron-front building, with plot 51 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue, known as Glass Hall. Also, similar sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 14.6 by 98.9, on East Fortieth street, north side, 151 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement stone-front house, with lot 20 by about 63, No. 105 East Sixty-second street, north side, 40 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-sixth street, south side, 300 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Saturday, March 20.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22.6 by 55.2 by 22.7 by 53.6, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 400 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——— ———, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 75, with improvements, on Canal street, south-west corner of Eldridge street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW YORK.

Friday, March 12.

Arthur st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Jacob st., 25x124, Fordham; W. McAuliffe to J. McAuliffe	$300
Bedford st., No. 38; Alida A., wife of E. Lawton, to D. Coe	8,817
Hoffman st., s. s., 358 ft. e. of King's Bridge and West Farms road, 40x124, Fordham; S. L. Berrian to Mary Kennedy	200
Teasdale place, s. s., 357.6 ft. w. of Delmonico place, 67.6x100, Morrisania; Sophia Ellen Quin (unmarried) to E. S. Janes	16,250
8th st., n. s., 213.11 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11; Eliza Klein to G. Bamberger	9,000
12th st., n. s., No. 61 East, 35x28.5; Locust av., southerly corner of Prospect st., 150x100; Prospect av., n. w. s., lot No. 71 Map of East Tremont, 76x150, West Farms; Frauziska, wife of Otto Witte, to W. L. Cogswell	20,750
15th st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Avenue B, 65x80; S. Mehrbach to P. McKeon	28,000
15th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue B, 50x103.3; P. McKeon to S. Mehrbach	20,500
Same property; S. Mehrbach to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, New-York	23,500
32d st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9; S. Simon, Jr., to Maria B. Mount, Charlotte A. Mount, Jane E., and Susan Mount	11,000
42d st., s. s., 578 ft. e. of 8th av., 22x98.9; J. J. Dimond to Margaret A., wife of J. Dimond	22,000
54th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x162.11; A. Heiss to P. McEntee	2,300
Same property; P. McEntee to J. A. Morrison	8,000
60th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5; Elizabeth R. B., wife of J. M. King to J. J. Burchell	11,500
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.5; same to same	24,000
79th st., s. s., 210.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2; Julia, wife of J. Fevre, to D. Toffey	6,000
119th st., n. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x75; S. H. Olin, Referee, to C. M. Marsh	3,000
Same property; C. M. Marsh to A. Roe	4,000
2d av., e. s., 149.9 ft. n. of 31st st., 25.6x72; A. B. Hine and F. S. Gray, Trustees of estate of Julia E. Griffiths and Julia E. Griffith, to S. Howe	15,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 32, first floor, basement, &c.; 3 years, per year	2,500
Forsyth st., No. 106; 10 years, per year	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICES,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

The charge of estates, valuations, buying and selling real estate, renting and collection of rents, insurance, &c., &c., promptly and faithfully attended to.

TO LET—Superior banking room, in the first-class building No. 744 Broadway, recently fitted up with new fixtures and all modern improvements, will be rented very cheap—$4,000. Also, very fine offices facing Broadway and Astor place, on first and second floors, at equally low rates.

TO LET—Elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 109 East 16th st., with all modern improvements.

TO LET—The first-class store floor, show-window, south-east corner of 11th st. and University place.

TO LET—First-class lofts, with unfailing steam power, in new building, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st.

TO LET—The fine three-story high-stoop house No. 7 Clinton place; will be altered for business purposes if desired.

TO LET—No. 13 Clinton place, fine three-story high-stoop house, recently fitted up, newly papered, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 419 West 22d st., elegant five-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished.

FOR SALE—Fordham Park lots; payment can be made by installments; buildings erected on payment of twenty-five per cent. of estimated cost.

TO LET—Offices in the building north-east corner of 8th st. and Broadway.

TO LET—Three-story and basement brick house, No. 39 Clinton place; all modern improvements.

TO LET—Floors in Bleecker st., near Broadway; will be rented either furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—Store No. 1 Great Jones st., suitable for cigars or any other light business.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY are respectfully requested to leave description. NO CHARGE UNLESS SOLD OR RENTED from this office.

COLLECTIONS MADE in all parts of the City and country.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ENTIRELY NEW FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 18 and 20 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; lots full depth; houses, 20x55 feet; hard wood finish; five mirrors on parlor floor; rosewood and walnut mantels; English grates; electric bells; in perfect order and ready for occupancy; will be sold low and on terms to suit; will be shown at any time by the person in charge. For further particulars, apply to the owner, J. R. SMITH, on the premises, from 10 to 11 o'clock, or at No. 79 Cedar st., between 2 and 4.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Keity; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

THAT SUPERBLY FRESCOED, WELL built, hard-wood-finished house, No. 210 West 59th st., for sale, with mirrors and bronze gas fixtures of great elegance; it contains all modern conveniences and improvements of every kind; would lease for five years or more. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN WEST 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs., two lots, 50 feet by half the block, with three-story buildings thereon; boilers, engine, and wood-working machinery; will be sold with the buildings or separately. An adjoining lot, 25x130 feet, with buildings, may be had if desired. Apply to the OWNER, No. 325 West 20th st., who will show the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house on 47th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 20x60x100; house now being put in thorough order; Goelet lease; price, $27,500. For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON 16TH ST., (STUYVESANT square,) opposite St. George's Rectory, a first-class four-story house in prime order, with immediate possession. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NO. 23 WEST 42D ST., OPPOSITE reservoir—Three-term leasehold; ground rent, $300; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage; price reasonable. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 42d st. and 6th av.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house and lot, in 129th st., near 6th av., in perfect order, will be sold at a great bargain, and on very easy terms.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—Exceedingly desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 24x55x100; for sale reasonably. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 9 EAST WASHINGTON place, one block west of Broadway; three-story and attic; brick front; high marble stoop; in perfect order; lot 25x100, house 25x60; price low. Inquire of WM. H. WALKER, Pianos, No. 47 East 12th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan, without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate; also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWN stone house; first-class location; 20x55; extension, 13 feet; price low, terms easy. Owner on premises, No. 207 West 38th st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12TH st., between 3d and 4th avs.; modern improvements; perfect order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

PECK SLIP PROPERTY FOR SALE—OR will exchange for desirable real estate in City or vicinity. For further particulars address H., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—SEPARATE OR TOgether, near 6th av., on 23d st., three houses, three and four stories; lots adjoining, together, 72 by 100; price low; easy terms. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—FIVE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE houses; stores and French flats; separate or together, on reasonable terms. H. J. DAVID, No. 33 Park row, Room No. 16.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.—THE FIRST-class medium-sized house No. 39 West 45th st. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, (new,) No. 131 East 78th st., with all improvements. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SARATOGA LAKE.—FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS of Saratoga Lake, the Schuyler Mansion and grounds, containing about thirteen acres, beautifully located, adjoining the residence and grounds of Frank Leslie, and near Moon's, the celebrated drive and resort for Saratoga's fashionable society. Offered at a bargain by the executors to close an estate. For further particulars, price, &c., inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Babylon, Long Island—For sale or to lease; ten acres of land, two-story, French-roof, tower and extension dwelling-house, stables and carriage-house, laundry, ice-house, (containing forty-six tons,) hennery, sheds, cow-houses, fruit and shade trees; four minutes from station; sixteen trains daily; one hour from City. Inquire of owner, E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st.

TO LET—IN SING SING, FROM APRIL OR MAY, for four or five months, a small house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit; within two or three minutes' walk of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist Churches, and less than ten minutes' walk from depot; unexceptionable location; can arrange for the Winter also; good references required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. It is every way first-class; cost $30,000; near post office, depot, churches, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO LET—IN SING SING, FROM THE 1ST OF April or May, for four or five months, a small house, nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit, &c.; within two or three minutes' walk of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches, and ten minutes' walk from the depot; good references required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY FINE COUNtry-seat and farm of 115 acres, located on the White Plains road, convenient to the Port Chester Depot, adjoining the elegant country residences of Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Brooks, and others; first-class mansion and outbuildings; for sale at a bargain or to let, with carpets. Photographs may be seen at office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TENAFLY COTTAGE.—EIGHT MINUTES FROM depot; eight rooms, modern improvements; two acres; fruit, shade, carriage-house; forty-five minutes from Chambers and Twenty-third street ferries; rent $450; will sell on easy terms. Owner, No. 207 West 38th st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING SITE IN Jersey City, near ferries and depots, and 100 feet from principal street, with substantial buildings and extensive yard-room; premises suited to business of any kind. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Jersey City Post Office.

AT SHARON, CONN., TWO DESIRABLE residences, with extensive grounds, mountain air, beautiful scenery, and elegant surroundings, 3½ hours from New-York, for sale or to lease on very favorable terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT AIKEN, S. C.—THIRTY ACRES land handsomely situated; cottage house, eight rooms, well furnished; servants' quarters and other out-buildings; price, $7,000. Address
E. H. GOFF, No. 355 West 34th st.

TO LET AT FLUSHING.—FURNISHED HOUSE, with every convenience, on Sandford av.; fine location; convenient to the three railway stations; garden, stable, &c.; rent, $900. Apply to
TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, TO LET, or lease—a very nice country house, nearly new, near my residence, where we have neither chills and fever nor mosquitos. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN.—Modern French-roof house, carriage-house, nine acres, beautiful views, &c.; five minutes to depot or landing. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

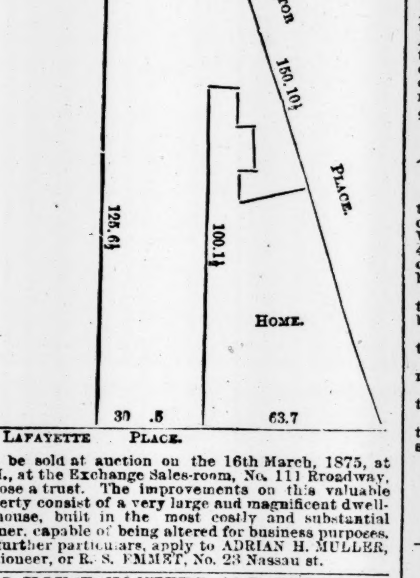
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of WILLIAM B. ASTOR and WALTER LANGDON, Trustees, under deed of trust made by John J. Astor, the valuable premises, known as No. 61 Lafayette place, corner of Astor place, with the adjoining lot,



Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being altered for business purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or R. S. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.

Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.

Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av., have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of

THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,

known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at

UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,

unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE and eighteen acres in lawn, situated on Broadway, convenient to Yonkers and Riverdale Depots; stabling for five horses, numerous out-houses, plenty of fruit, shade, &c.; rent per year, $2,400. Apply to E. BINSSE, Yonkers, or No. 213 West 22d st.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 483 West 22d st.
No. 170 Bleecker st. (hotel) and
No. 115 Bleecker st.
Apply to Alexander T. Stewart's Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO LET FROM MAY 1.—THE MODERN BROWN-stone house No. 15 East 42d st.; elegantly furnished throughout; replete with every improvement and convenience; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For permit inquire of PETER BRUNER, Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5th AV.—FULL-size four-story, high-stoop, frescoed and elegantly furnished desirable brown-stone dwelling to lease, reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN THREE-story high-stoop house; 21x50; No. 329 West 12th st.; modern improvements; rent $50 per month; nice private block. Owner, GEO. W. DA CUNHA, No. 207 West 38th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

A VERY LARGE AND VARIED LIST OF FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let.—Some decided bargains; lists and permits and particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT; EIGHT rooms; French plan; modern improvements; strictly respectable; on West 35th st.; $80. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE House; 20x55; extension, 13 feet; 18 rooms; pier and mantel mirrors, gas fixtures, carpets; location unexceptionable. Owner on premises, 207 West 38th st.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY house, 74th st., near Madison av.; or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

ADJOINING 5TH AV., 41ST ST., HIGH-STOOP, 23 foot stone dwelling; rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st., (Union Square.)

TO LET.—IN WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TWO unfurnished houses, full front; rent $2,000 and $2,200. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on West 23d st., to let, furnished. Apply to Dr. BROWN, No. 251 West 23d st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO 2 EAST 34TH ST., to a small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—NO. 55 CHAMBERS ST., RUNNING through to Reade st., one door from Broadway; store and basement of No. 18 Mercer st., and Nos. 48 and 50 Duane st.; No. 764 Broadway (new) and No. 143 East 8th st., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Alexander T. Stewart's Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH first loft, 50x100 feet, to rent low, with or without steam power, at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE BY an American family of adults; west side of 5th av., above 30th st., preferred; rent not to exceed $700 or $800. Address C. C. C., East River National Bank, No. 682 Broadway, stating rent, number of rooms, and location.

WANTED—TWO FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY houses, adjoining, in a first-class location, between 14th and 34th sts., 6th and Madison avs. Address HENRY, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO RENT A second floor of a house in the Ninth Ward, from May 1. Address, stating location and terms, H. H., Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—RESIDENCE FOR sale.—A four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy, every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x58. Apply to
J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 32.

The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, from the net earnings of the three months ending March 31 instant, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of April next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of March. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of April.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. on the capital stock and outstanding Consolidation Certificates of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books for both stock and Consolidation Certificates will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of 20th April next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to holders who are registered as such at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 16th of April next. J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

AERIAL FIRE LADDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. March 17, 1875, for building FOUR AERIAL LADDERS. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure, without draft or current, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and PRACTICAL. THOUSANDS IN USE. Send for circular with testimonials.
H. C. TERRY & CO., No. 95 Duane st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875.

ON AND AFTER THE ABOVE DATE, THE power of attorney heretofore held by LOUIS ROGALINER, Manager of the Bee Hive Manufacturing Company, in the name of M. De Wolf, is now revoked, and the undersigned is not responsible for any goods sold him. M. DE WOLF.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in salesroom.
SAMUEL GRAHAM.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STABLE TO RENT.—NO. 128 WEST 18TH ST.; two story, 21x93. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., after 9 A. M. or after 7 P. M., or Real Estate Agent, No. 294 6th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED LADY OF GOOD business capacity, a position in an honorable and lucrative business, (might join it after understanding it;) writes a good business hand, and in every way perfectly honest and reliable; references given and required. Address G. P., No. 207 Lexington av.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—CHARLES M. WOLCOTT against THE GLENHAM COMPANY, Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, Margaret St. John, wife of Edward St. John; Edward St. John, Angeline Cable, Hugh Miller and Margaret, his wife; Stephen Rumpf and Emeline, his wife; Jonas Northrup and Ann, his wife; John W. Northrup and Mary W., his wife; John Cros, by Brown, Trustee; Joseph W. Bullock, Benjamin Bullock, George Bullock, James M. Bullock, Francis W. Hutchins, Vincent Woodhull, James Haight and Margaret, his wife; Hannah Townsend, wife of George T. Townsend; George T. Townsend, James Paige, James Frost, Henry Frost, William Weeks, Oliver Fiske, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York; Charles E. Bartow, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, Floyd Baily, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Glenham Company; Pratt Carpenter, Receiver of the goods, chattels, &c., of the Glenham Company; George Innis, Aaron Innis, National Bank of Newburg, First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, National Bank of Fishkill, Edwin T. Skidmore, William F. Cameron, John L. Sloat, Edward Haigh, William Mellor, George Harley, Robert Butler, William Scandlin, James Brown, Amos Jones, Edward Dart—Summons for Relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of Dutchess County June 20, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 23, 1874. CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
t8-1aw6wM

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JUDGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John Judge, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1875, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh15-1aw3wM*

LECTURES.

HON. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD WILL REpeat (by request) his new lecture,
"VOYAGING AROUND THE WORLD,"
in aid of The Home for Christian Care, at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Putnam's, No. 308 4th av., and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

LAST LECTURE TO LADIES ONLY.
EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN,
Will give her last private lecture to ladies only, at
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.,
TUESDAY, P. M., March 16, at 3 o'clock.
Subject—THE SECRETS OF CONVENTS AND MYSTERIES OF THE CONFESSIONAL.
Admission only 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats. Now for sale at Robinson Hall, and at 805 Broadway. Ladies should secure their seats in advance.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, and others, for City or country, at reduced wages; also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 128 6th av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—Parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately. English, French, German, Irish, &c., cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

AT SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st., Swedish and French female and male servants only. Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, and farmers. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find a number of very desirable servants, Protestants and Catholics, male and female, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families select servants for all capacities, and all nations, male and females.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly with her work; also a good waitress; can take care of and clean silver, glass, &c.; has recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid in a private family; very particular and well recommended; she is altogether a desirable person; has no objection to do some sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Seen at Odell's Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and nurse; can sew and do all kinds of embroidery; good City reference. Call at No. 321 West 39th st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART AMERICAN girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work and washing; has two years' City references. Apply at No. 222 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a good plain cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; will assist with the washing, if required; has no objection to a boarding-house; has a boy four years old that she wishes with her, in consideration of which she will work for moderate wages; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German woman (with one child) to do cooking, washing, and ironing in a small private family where she could have her child with her; will take small wages. Address B. D., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, as good plain family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, &c.; also bread and biscuit; is also a good laundress, and can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c., bones, and lards, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Presbyterian women in a private family; one to cook and the other as waitress and chamber-maid; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant, in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron, or will do the general work; is thoroughly capable, and prefers the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A FIRST-class cook; has lived in the first families in the City; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, games, and desserts, and is a good bread and biscuit maker. Call at store, No. 715 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, just arrived, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG WOMAN; HAS first-class references from her former employer; is very good and economical cook, an excellent baker; can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH GIRL; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of American cooking and baking; speaks good English; well recommended; is very tidy, willing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; is an excellent laundress. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French and English cooking; in a private family in City or country; good references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., front room, third floor.

COOK, &c., TO WASH AND IRON, OR DO house-work in the country.—By a willing, competent girl who is used to the country; has good reference. Call or address No. 69 6th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family; good references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, (German,) to go out by the day to families, or would take work to do at her house; is a superior cutter, and fits in the latest fashions; excellent reference. Call or address No. 489 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, work by the day or week; all the latest Paris fashions; all kinds of white overdresses and sacques of lace. Address Dressmaker, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS maker in a private family where there are young ladies; is a good general seamstress and operator; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 345 East 12th st., second floor, back.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would take a few more engagements by the day; best reference. Call at No. 200 East 21st st., corner of 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as dress-maker and seamstress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman; is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuits; also, understands the making of butter, care of milk, &c.; willing to be generally useful in a good home; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST New-England woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman as working housekeeper in a small respectable family, or would take care of children and do all kinds of sewing by hand and machine; a home more an object than high wages. Call at 411 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman, or would go as cook, washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing English; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; City or country; is neat, strong, and willing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work; is a first-class laundress; best City reference. Call or address No. 111 West 20th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART AMERICAN girl for general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Apply at 159 East 28th st., book store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, WELL EXPERienced woman, who is an excellent family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemens shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has several years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch girl as lady's maid; is accustomed to travel; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; is very obliging; City reference. Call at No. 613 3d av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman to do ladies' or families' washing at her own home, or to go out by the day; City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, in a respectable family. Apply at present employer's, No. 370 5th av.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, (FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 424 6th av., near 26th st.)—Select servants; City, country, hotels, boarding-houses. Lady expert saves employer trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INfant's nurse; understands the care of a baby from birth; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,218 Broadway, corner 30th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL, just arrived from Paris, as nurse to growing children; understands her business thoroughly; has five years' best reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—FOR AN INFANT, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who understands bringing up a baby on the bottle; is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the very best reference. Inquire for M., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby, or one or more growing children; best of reference. Call at No. 319 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE OR to do housework in a small family; understands her business; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 160 East 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker, to go out by the day, week, or month; is an expert cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses, also a first-class operator; best City reference. Call or address Dress-maker, for two days, No. 161 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, BY the day, week, or month: if by the day, $1 25 per day; can sew on different machines; in private families or with a dress-maker. Call or address Seamstress, No. 779 7th av., near 52d st., upper floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day in private families; understands family sewing, babies' and children's clothing. Call at No. 301½ East 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL; IS AN experienced waitress, neat and careful; can also take a place as parlor or chamber-maid; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress; understands getting up salads, cleaning silver, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; expert at all kinds of linens and fineries; flannels done up equal to new; would go out by the day if required. Call at No. 157 West 41st st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable woman, to go out by the day to wash, iron, or scrub; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 210 West 27th st., back room, No. 4.

WANTED.—WASHING FOR GENTLEMEN OR families, offices to clean and care for or take charge of, by a respectable colored woman; good references. Mrs. Chubs, No. 15 Cornelia st.

MALES.

A WELL EDUCATED GENTLEMAN, THIRty years of age, Swiss, good companion and traveler, speaks and writes French, German, and English, wants to make engagement as courier and secretary with a traveling party; can give first-class references. Address COURIER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A STENOGRAPHER OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience desires employment through the day or a few hours in the evening as reporter, corresponding clerk, or amanuensis; understands bookkeeping. Address STENOGRAPHER, Post Office Box No. 5,716, New-York.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife, in the country; man as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; and his wife as cook; understands dairy-work, &c.; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT RESPECTABLE man of experience and capability; sober and trustworthy; disengaged on account of his employer not wanting a man for the Winter; superior driver and first-class groom; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days No. 153 West 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived eight and a half years in one place, and has an excellent record for sobriety, honesty and careful driving during the last twelve years. Call or address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman; experienced, and in all respects competent; young, unmarried, Protestant; familiar with New-York and Brooklyn; can recommend him highly for past year. Call on H., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING English as first-class coachman; is a thorough and careful driver in every respect; sober and industrious; excellent City reference. Address A. L. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER young Englishman of good experience; City or country; willing to be useful and obliging; can milk if required; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—AND TO make himself generally useful.—By a married man, (one child;) Protestant; is a good groom; can milk and take care of cows, and is a thorough, practical gardener. Address "Worker," Box 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a first-class man, a careful driver, an excellent groom; strictly temperate; will be recommended in every particular. Call or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; man as coachman and gardener, and wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or would go separate; both have unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; understands gardening, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 211 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN AS coachman, gardener, and farmer; he understands his business; best of reference. Call at No. 133 Elizabeth st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; thoroughly understands his business; the best reference from his last employers. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WILLing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 32 East 40th st.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN experienced American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-three years, no children, from Dutchess County, N. Y.; man understands all branches of farming and dairy work, stock, machinery, cropping; has been fifteen years on one farm; wife will make butter and care poultry, if required; best testimonials. Can be seen by applying at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FARMER.—AN OPPORTUNITY IN NOW OFFERED to gentlemen having lately purchased farms; or to parties desiring the service of an active operator in the soil, that thoroughly understands the management of a farm, including permanent improvements, care and managment of milk dairy, raising and management of stock, vegetables, &c.; City reference; no incumbrance. Address Farmer, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; SPEAKS ENGlish; is strong, neat, willing; has been some time on farms in this country; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' experience. Address or call on T. B., Madison and New-ark sts., Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-house, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN CAN HIGHLY recommend a Protestant married man who has lived with him for over three years; he is an honest, reliable man; understands vegetable and flower gardening, greenhouses, and the care of stock, &c. Address Honesty, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, culture of grape, grading, making concrete walks, and putting or keeping a gentleman's place in proper shape; six years' reference from last employer. Address Irvine, No. 634 3d av., top floor, between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years, who can do out-door flower and vegetable gardening, prune, bud, graft, care greenhouse; also care horses and cattle, milk, edge walks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—COOK. — BY A PROTESTANT man; understands the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and vegetables; wife is a good plain cook, or dairy; well recommended. Address for two days W. P., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT, practical gardener, aged thirty-three; strictly temperate; married; one child; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables, care and treatment of all kinds of stock; best of City references. Address Gardener, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENer; understands his business in all its branches—the care of greenhouses, raising vegetables, propagation of fruits, flowers, &c.; excellent reference. Call or address for two days L. T., 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIable single man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address B. C., No. 56 Warren st., for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS TWENty-five years' practical knowledge in this country in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, outdoor and under glass; best of City references. Address M. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED man of life-long experience, who guarantees his salary for his success; requires sole charge of his garden. Address J. E., gardener, No. 113 South st., City.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A FIRST-class groom and careful driver, and willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Address C. S., No. 253 West 29th st.

POLITICIANS.—$500 (OR MORE) CASH BONUS for a position in the courts, Post Office, or elsewhere, where the hours are not late. Address SILENT, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK OR DAIRY AND Poultry.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years; no children; man can take care of hot-house, &c., graperies, do flower and vegetable gardening, care and drive horses, milk, &c.; wife is a good cook, also butter-maker, poultry carer, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN, ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—By a man aged twenty-three years, who can assist in gardening, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, raise and feed poultry, do farm-work, &c.; good references. Call at Carpenter's Labor Bureau, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young man; City or country; understands the care of horses and gardening, and is willing and obliging. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., and inquire for P.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. G., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; DOES NOT speak much English; is a thorough good waiter; has lived in the best of families in Europe; is of good address, and willing to accept moderate wages. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; best City references. Address W. A., No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED GERman child's nurse, who can sew well. Apply at No. 154 East 30th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FRENCH OR SWISS NURSE; PROTestant preferred. None need apply without having full recommendations. Apply at No. 98 5th av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMAN; MUST HAVE good references. J. & T. MILLS, No. 138 Bowery, near Grand st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING OPENING.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

UNION SQUARE,

Respectfully invite their customers to their

SPRING OPENING

OF

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19.

They will also open a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Comprising FRENCH and ENGLISH

CHIP HATS AND BONNETS,

ENGLISH and DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

They will also open a large assortment of

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS, &c.,

Together with a large and elegant stock of English and Domestic

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Very fine goods at very low prices.

JOHNSON BROTHERS & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,

UNION SQUARE.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway between 20th and 21st sts.

GROCERIES, &C.

S. DAVIS, JR.'S

DIAMOND BRAND.

S. DAVIS, JR. SUGAR CURED HAMS.

CINCINNATI.

HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON

There are those who make a specialty of an article, and who, with care and the work of years, establish a well-merited reputation. This is claimed for the Diamond Brand Ham, now in its

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

These hams have given satisfaction for the evenness and richness of their curing.

"They will sustain their ancient renown," writes a patron of 1842 from Washington city.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1872.

"The hams arrived in good order, and they are certainly prime in meat and flavor. I can recommend them, and introduce them as one of the most palatable dishes in the list of family requirements."

LONDON, England, Feb. 12, 1853.

* * * * * * "I distributed a portion of them among my friends in England and Scotland, all of whom testify to their superior quality. They think them better than Westphalias."

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE, PARIS.

"Send season's supply February and May. Good in or out of a siege."

1850—The FIRST PREMIUM, a SILVER MEDAL, was awarded by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, "for ham cured in 1846." FOUR YEARS OLD!

1869—At New-Orleans, THE FIRST PRIZE.

1872—At Houston, Texas, THE FIRST PREMIUM.

For sale by Park & Tilford, W. R. Jackson, Glimm, Korner & Co., A. Polhemus, Jr., and Fisher & Van Campen.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

J. HAVEN & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE AT

NO. 23 UNION SQUARE

OF MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, BED-ROOM, AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

THE RETAIL STOCK OF R. LO FORTE, Esq.

Will be sold at public auction on

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 15TH AND 16TH INST., commencing each day at

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The furniture will be found all of the best manufacture, of well-seasoned woods.

Elaborately decorated and carved bedsteads, dressing-cases, and Bureaus, inlaid with fancy woods, and finished in the highest possible style. The cabinets will exceed anything yet offered at public auction in this City, and would take up a full column to accurately describe. All the above articles are decidedly the grandest designs in the market.

The upholstered goods are made with a view to durability and elegance of design.

Observe the hour—3 P. M.

J. HAVEN & CO.,

Office and salesroom No. 39 East 13th st.

ART, ART.

Robert Somerville, auctioneer, will sell by auction at the gallery No. 845 Broadway, on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 16 and 17, at 8 o'clock, a large collection of modern Oil Paintings, many of which are now on exhibition for the first time in this country.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROAD-WAY, will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS a desirable collection of books on history, biography, theology, and general literature.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST., having leased the two elegant connecting houses on the north-west corner of Madison av. and 40th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for board for the Spring and Summer months; rooms en suite; parlor floor, with private bath, &c. House opposite Columbia College grounds; ready for occupancy April 15.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM to let; handsomely furnished in a new first-class brown-stone house, 44th st., near Broadway; location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Address Owner, Box No. 177 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE—A FEW SELECT parties can obtain board with a private family; good table and reasonable terms; no moving in May. Call at No. 42 7th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Third floor, bath, &c., handsomely furnished; with or without private table; also parlor and bed-room; table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—WILL BE VACATED April 1; one suite, second floor, consisting of four light rooms; hot and cold water; with or without private table; refer to parties vacating.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with private table or with breakfast only, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; highest references.

NO. 48 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A partially furnished basement and second floor, with bath-room and all modern conveniences, to a small and responsible family of adults.

ELEGANT FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, with board, furnished or unfurnished; central, homelike, and quiet. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

A LARGE FRONT HALL ROOM, WELL FURnished, to let to a gentleman, with first-class board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Two fine rooms to let, with board, in a private family. Address, with reference, X, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; also flats and houses. Obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library Rooms.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second-story front rooms; also other rooms to rent, with board to adults desiring a refined home.

THREE VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent to a couple for light house-keeping; terms very low. Apply at No. 257 4th av.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—THREE SINGLE AND one double.—Table first-class. References given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a second floor; plenty closets; private table, if desired; no moving in May; references.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT No. 155 Madison av. for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at reasonable rates.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS HAS a desirable third story front room, sunny, to rent, with board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; hall-room for a gentleman.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife. Superior board.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, large closet, to gentleman, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF MAY, BOARD FOR A family of seven persons—five adults and three children, aged six, eleven, and fourteen; situation between Lexington and 6th avs. and 18th and 35th sts.; would prefer where there are few or no other boarders; references exchanged. Address J. K. T., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE sunny room and hall-room attached, with good board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GAR, Editorial Rooms *New-York Times*.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, within 30 miles of New-York, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, stating terms and location, E., Box No. 2,536 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child 10 years old; below 30th st.; terms not over $30 per week. Address, Box No. 1,351. Private family preferred.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticke $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, March 24
STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, April 21.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. SEIDEL, March 23.
GELLERT, Capt. GRUZMER, April 6.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17 Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, March 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

LAST 12 NIGHTS
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will be open daily at the box-office.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK,
LAST BUT ONE,
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
122d to 128th performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

In preparation,
A ROMANTIC DRAMA.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
TO-NIGHT POSITIVELY FINAL REPRESENTATION of MEDEA. MEDEA.
RISTORI in her world-renowned rôle, MEDEA.
TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI (last time)........as........LUCREZIA BORGIA
(Recognized as one of her greatest characters.)
WEDNESDAY—First production this season of Giacometti's greatest work, MARIE ANTOINETTE, expressly written for Mme. Ristori's American tour, and originally produced by her in New-York.
RISTORI in her superb rôle, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THURSDAY—RISTORI in Brooklyn, as ELIZABETH.
SATURDAY LAST (BUT ONE) RISTORI MATINEE.

RISTORI.—BROOKLYN—THURSDAY—ELIZABETH.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, THURSDAY, March 18.
Re-entree and only appearance in Brooklyn of
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, (Marchioness del Grillo,) as
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Reserved Seats, $2, at Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*CUBA.....WED., March 17	PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 31
ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24	ALGERIA....WED., April 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..........April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100..........Second, $65.

Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M.	Egypt, Sat., Ap'l 3, 2:30 P. M.
Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.	The Queen, Sat. April 10—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Canada..........Wednesday, March 24, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON......Tuesday, March 16, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 1 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO..........April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, WEDNESDAY, March 17.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, SATURDAY, March 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES..........March 31.
ATLAS..........April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL..........March 22.
ALPS..........April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 18
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESSO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO FLORIDA WITHOUT CHANGE.

The steamer LEO, DANIELS Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for FERNANDINA, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 3 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to Fernandina, first-class..........$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class..........22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class..........20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer. Through tickets to all points in Florida.

Steamer NORTH POINT will follow on the 25th March.

For freight or passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH TO NINETY-FOURTH TIME.

of

Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidey, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 20, FIFTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE

of this great play will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, on which occasion, in accordance with the custom of this theatre, every lady in attendance will be presented with an

ELEGANT SOUVENIR

of the event.

*** Box office now open for sale of reserved seats.

THREE NIGHTS OF EXTRAORDINARY

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.
MONDAY, MARCH 15, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.
MONDAY, MARCH 15, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.
MONDAY, MARCH 15, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

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The Great Challenge Twenty-Mile Walking Match between O'Leary, of Chicago, and Reid, of New-York, SATURDAY NIGHT, March 20.

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TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 8 to 12 P. M.;
WEDNESDAY, 17th; THURSDAY, 18th;
FRIDAY, 19th, 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.
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Matinee at 2. Evening at 8.
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GEORGIA	4 END MEN. 21 ARTISTS.	MINSTRELS
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TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned, holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, having conferred with various parties in the interest and management of said railroad, and made a partial investigation of its affairs, are of the opinion that the bondholders, for the protection of themselves, should take no hasty action in the premises, but meet together for consultation in their own behalf, and have before them all such information as can be acquired for their use and benefit.

We, therefore, ask you to be present at such a meeting, to be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, Wall st., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.

EBENR. CAULDWELL, New-York.
A. W. SPIES, New-York.
F. W. HUIDEKOPER, Meadville, Penn.
GARRY K. CHAMBERS, McLean, N. Y.
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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HERRWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 238 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPE-cialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, to choose Directors and transact any other proper business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1875, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

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LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
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as the Troupe appears at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 22d inst., when
MR. FRANK MAYO
begins here in
DAVY CROCKETT.
An American Play, in five acts.
CONSEQUENTLY
THIS IS THE
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK
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of Lecocq's melodious GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
WEDNESDAY, first Benefit in New-York of
Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY,
the occasion being her last but fourth appearance in this City this season, in her popularly approved rendition of Girofle-Girofla.
FRIDAY, first Benefit this season of
Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLI,
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LAST WEEK OF GIROFLE.
NEXT WEEK, FRANK MAYO.
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Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.
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THIRD EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES at Union League Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1 50 each; may be had of G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway; G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

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"CHRIST IN YOU, THE HOPE OF GLORY."

THE INDWELLING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT AND OLD TRUTH—THE GROWTH OF CHRIST IN THE SOUL—AN APPEAL TO HIS PEOPLE NOT TO GIVE WAY TO ADVERSITY—THREE BABES BAPTIZED.

There was another crush at Plymouth Church yesterday morning. The space in front of the platform was again reserved, this time in anticipation of the baptism of several infants belonging to members of the congregation. The Mount of Olives wood stand at the left of the pastoral chair was elaborately decorated with vines of passion flowers and smilax. On it stood two bouquets—one, in a tumbler, of scarlet rose-buds, and the other, in a tall, slender glass vase, of purple, pink, brown, white, and yellow orchids and fern leaves. On the opposite side of the platform was a rustic oaken flower-stand crowned with large Egyptian lilies. Mr. Beecher entered through the little door under the organ-loft five minutes behind time. Miss Lasar and the choir then sang, "As Pants the Hart," a soprano solo and chorus in five parts, by Spohr, after which Mr. Beecher offered a short invocation for the Divine blessing and read the first chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Colossians. He then gave out the 1,344th hymn.

"How pleasing is Thy voice,
O Lord! our heavenly King,
That bids the frosts retire
And wakes the lovely Spring!"

Three young couples then entered, each gentleman carrying a babe about six months old. Each babe was dressed in white. One wore a red sash, one a white sash, and the third a blue sash. The couples took their position in the space in front of the platform, while the choir sang a baptismal anthem. Then Mr. Beecher descended the steps, and dipping his hand into the Mount of Olives wood urn that Assistant Pastor Halliday held for him, baptized each little candidate in turn, by laying his hand upon its head and repeating the formula "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The little Plymouthites gazed in open-mouthed wonder at the vast congregation, at the flowers, and at the officiating clergymen. Neither opened its mouth to let forth a cry. The proud sponsors then retired to the anteroom, and seats were carried into the vacant space, which was soon filed to its utmost capacity by the crowd that had hitherto stood waiting by the doors.

On resuming his position upon the platform Mr. Beecher read the usual announcements including one that Rev. Dr. Hepworth, of New-York, would conduct the evening service. He then offered a long and earnest prayer, descriptive of God's might and mercy, and asking for their continuance. "We rejoice," he said, "that the pure of heart shall see God. Thy word, O Lord! is smaller than a mustard seed; yet how hath it outlived ages and empires and creeds. It is still with us, bringing out of darkness into light and out of tears into joy multitudes whom no man can number. We are not weary of serving Thee, but we wonder that Thou art not weary of serving us. Why wilt Thou still carry our burdens forevermore? How little the tears and glory and shame and persecutions of the world will seem when we stand in Zion before God. We ask not to be delivered from life, but rather from the evil that is in it. Grant that there may be more humanity and mercy in the world and less of suspicion and force." The 907th hymn was then sung, the third verse of which reads as follows:

"Thou dost conduct Thy people
Through torrents of temptation.
Nor will we fear,
While Thou art near,
The fire of tribulation.
The world with sin and Satan
In vain our march opposes.
By Thee we shall
Break Through them all
And sing the song of Moses."

Removing his overcoat, Mr. Beecher took as his text the last clause of the twenty-seventh verse of the epistle which he had previously read: "Christ in you, the hope of glory." This is the mystery, he said, hidden for ages and divulged by the Apostle. It was Christ in them, in you; not simply the doctrine of Christ in the Godhead; not the doctrine of Christ in history; not the doctrine of Christ in theology, but something very different—far more important. Christ in you, the hope of glory, the evidence and inspiration of your immortal happiness in heaven. That's the mystery. It is in each individual soul a revelation of God in Jesus Christ to him personally, and, by such, a confirmation of the highest wish of every human being for immortality and blessedness. This mystery was hidden for ages. The indwelling of the Divine spirit is not a truth peculiar to the Christian dispensation. It was taught by the old dispensations among nations who had no holy books to refer to as we have. The Oriental nations knew it, and back to the remotest ages we find traces that mankind believed in such a thing as the indwelling of God among men. We have it from the Saviour Himself. In John, Christ speaks of coming to men, of entering in them, of dwelling with them in household relations. He speaks of a unity which is indestructible. "I am the vine and ye are the branches, but as the branches do not bear fruit apart from the vine, neither do ye bear fruit without me. Your life, as far as spiritual discipline is concerned, is absolutely dependent upon My spirit." This pervades the New Testament. It is only an inversion of this figure to say that Christ is born into men. We say that men are born into Christ, and why not reverse it? Of course, this can mean no physical intrusion. We are not to confound figures with absolute facts. You must attempt no such confusion as was attempted to be carried out in the Athanasian creed. There the soul of Christ was placed in man, and the soul of man in Christ, and the soul of either was kept by itself. It was both one way and the other, and no way at all. That attempt was an audacious one; the same as would be an attempt to give a scientific or philosophical definition of the Divine nature. The most we can do is to employ analogies, illustrations, with the consciousness that at best we see through a glass, darkly. The knowledge we have is a thousand times more precious than any scientific definition could make it, for it will be subject to a glorious transmutation when we come to see God. I don't mean that Christ does enter into man. I mean that such a molding of the whole inner nature of man takes place that all his faculties act as though Christ were there, acting in him. Suppose you take an old-fashioned clock case—such a one as used to reach from the ceiling to the floor—and take out one set of works and substitute another. One set is of wood and the other of gold. If the wooden set can be put in such a condition that it will keep precise time, the same as the gold set, we might say that the two sets are identical as far as they perform all the functions that are required of a clock. You can readily conceive that when I say the Divine spirit is in you, I mean that you endeavor to do just what the Divine spirit would do if it were in you instead of your spirit. It is in this sense that Christ is in you. This is a sufficient description to avoid confusion.

It is a fair use of the Scriptures to liken the development of Christ on earth to the development of Christ in the souls of believers. Christ was born and obeyed. He was for a time undeveloped, and needing help and care rather than conferring it. While Mary, pondering upon these things in a heart as deep as that of a mother, holding Christ in her arms and believing, or striving to believe, that there was something of God there, He drew life from her bosom; He cried with pain, and she soothed Him. He depended for everything upon her love. When Christ was born it was not with a crown upon his head, surrounded by the glories of the united kingdoms of the earth. More often than not Christ is born in the experience of men as the babe Jesus was. Your first faith is puny and small; business may smother it and joy quench it. Your care for it is more than its care for you. As when a person lights a taper, the flame dances about and does not know whether to go down or up. So men, when the flame of faith begins to flicker in them, dare not whisper it from husband to wife, from brother to sister, from friend to friend. Day by day they watch and tremble, and almost dread to have it known. The babe Jesus is born in them. He does not reign in them, but lies seemingly helpless; yet that child is the might of God. Every aspiration is another breath of life; every hidden tear is the crying of the child Jesus. Better such a Jesus in view of the happiness to come than surrounded by the glory of earthly kingdoms.

Next, Jesus is described as growing. This typifies the enlarging of the ideal, the developing of the Christian experiences of Christ-life. Here come the discernment of good from evil, the reaching after higher motives, the refinement of the good that is in us. It does not mean simply the following of the church bell, or the mouthing of prayers, or the forced adherence to ordinances; but the gradual unfolding of such faculties as do not belong to the natural man, as never appeared on the horizon of the animal man. Then recollect how Christ, when he grew to manhood, began the work of training his disciples, of struggling with their prejudices, of softening them, of paying gold in exchange for lead and iron. He did not despise the synagogue with its dry doors and empty services, but He went into it. He did not despise the Sabbath day, but touched it and made it blaze with brightness at a time when it meant but a day of relief to the bondsman. His ministration was to sustain sorrow and to teach the joy that is in sorrow. This is a parallel to Christian experience. The child Jesus has grown to manhood in us when we have become transformed in all things; when our passions are subdued, and our prejudices and appetites controlled. That is before our conception of nobility and manhood begins to be wrought out. I have gone into my orchard year after year looking for the first blossom. I knew not the names of my trees. Such a knowledge belongs only to the nurseryman before bearing time. At length, after five or six years, I saw some blossoms, and thought that the time would soon come for fruit. But the trees were not strong enough, and the blossoms dropped off. The next year was an untoward year and no fruit came. The next year I was gratified by some clusters of apples. Yet so feeble were the trees and so mighty the insects that the apples shriveled away, and I failed still to identify my trees. But last year they were loaded down; as men are who become more humble according to the amount of fruit they bear. So it is with men in their development in religion.

Then there is the last stage. In the terminal period of the Master's life on earth he said to His disciples, "Henceforth you will not be my servants but my friends." The familiarity of love supplanted fear and perfunctory compliance with the Master's wishes, was no longer necessary. This stage is of the last degree of importance. It is the highest that Christ reached while on earth. The soul, also, in which Christ is born, becomes at last his lover, and there comes a period in the lives—it may of all, it does of some—in which the soul is in serene communion with God—when bondage is lost. The whole life thereafter is one splendid development into the higher friendship. In the midst of trouble it has rest, and in the midst of persecution relief. Some of the most noble men I know of have come down to us from the shrine of the Roman Catholic Church, and to them, notwithstanding the accumulation of error which has come upon the old religion, I confess I owe much. All sects have some good in them. Christ has said: "I call you not servants but sweethearts, mine! mine!" We cannot reach this stage without gradual development; but call it what you please, there is a possibility for all to rise to that higher life.

In this running parallelism, continued Mr. Beecher, I have sought to lay the foundation for some faithful words to you. Christ's nature will show itself in you, if it exists there, by the power it will give you. Something of it will appear, no matter how strongly diluted with base human nature it may be. Our beginnings in Christ-life usually make us weaker because our conception is bad and the power is lacking. We imagine that it requires crucifixion: that we must put on a harness, a yoke. Christ-life is not a life of bondage. It is true, that when men are captives their deliverer must come with a mighty battle-ax and thunder upon the door of their dungeon until he breaks it down and sets them free. Then, too, they are usually squalid from long confinement, and need to tear off the old raiment and wash the filth from their persons. But when this is done once it is done for all. Do you think that when they are secure in their own houses somebody must be daily coming with a battle-ax and thundering at the front door, and must change their clothing and plunge them into a bath, and that this must go on forever? When a man is bought out of slavery is he to carry his slave life with him forever? Suppose he ran away and smuggled himself in a vessel under some bales and starved during the voyage to freedom, creeping out half dead with deprivation and suffering! Is he all his life to starve and hide away under bales? This was a good thing to get out of bondage with, but it is a bad thing to live with. When a man gets out of bad habits he needs to restrain them and to deny himself, but Christianity is not tears. The crown of thorns typifies the ransom Christ paid for us, but it is not the ransom itself. The spirit enthralled in the womb of darkness cries out but once. When it is delivered it is laid on the bosom of the mother and has peace and rest. So, while in the earlier stages of Christ's presence in you, while you are training down the animal, there may be conflicts, the characteristic of Christ's presence is peace. Sorrow is very much like the acids with which etchings are made. They draw the picture on the copper and leave it just long enough in the acid to make the etching; but suppose they left the plate in the acid all day. The result would be, not a picture, but a big blotch. To say—If I want to be like Christ I must be sorrowful and sober. [laughter at Mr. Beecher's gestures,]—that's leaving the plate in the acid all day. The soul gains a victory and rejoices; after another struggle it gains another victory, and again rejoices, and finally comes the divine companionship with Jesus, when there is no longer any struggling. There lies the power. That stage of Christianity does not typify suffering. It is more peaceful, more joyous than it ever entered into the heart of man to conceive. If Christ be in you so that you are beggars with tattered garments, going around asking a little bit of theology from churches —an old bone with some meat on [laughter]—you will remain beggars all your lives. The poorest of you may receive consolation from the hands of God. Christ has said that the poorest will be crowned. You children of God should be proud, you should rejoice.

Above all, do not give way to adversity. What would you think of a soldier—an old soldier, too—who should run into camp, quaking with fear, and say he thought he saw a bush shaking? [Laughter.] The trained soldier sits on his steed calmly, surveying the field for the battle. Ping! goes one bullet, ping! goes another, but he does not mind them. He makes his reconnoissance and returns to the army. If you ask him, "Were you a mark for the sharp-shooters?" he answers, "I think not." He has not taken the trouble to ascertain. Yet when God takes one of a family away, the Christian cries out, "Why am I thus persecuted?" When friends and money and place and ambition go, don't let manhood go too. You can afford to lose all those things. Do you believe that God died for you? What else, in the name of God, do you want? If God be with you, who can harm you?

There is to men only just so much of Christ as there is in themselves. The objective Christ is beyond measuring, but Christ in you is measurable. The occupant of the sick chamber or of the dungeon sees only just so much of the sunlight as is admitted through the window or the grating. He has very little sun; the universe has much. How much of Christ is there for you—you that sit in dungeons and who do not appropriate Him to yourselves! How small is your Christ! He is the ungrown babe, not the Saviour. What excuse have you with such ministration from Christ, in the air, the earth, the water—everything around you? Many of you think you have been born again. You had better try another birth. If Nicodemus, who thought it strange that a man should be born twice, had lived in modern times, he would not be astonished to see a man born ten times over when so little comes of a birth. How much of folly is in you has been subdued by Christ? When Christ entered Jerusalem to accomplish His glory he rode upon an ass, the type of stupidity and folly; yet it knew enough to carry Christ. Does your stupidity and folly know enough to carry Christ? How do you look upon your enemies? When you walk the streets and see the loafer boys and dissipated men and unsexed women, do you gather up your garments and say, "Oh, my soul! get not among these." Christ's mission was not to pass by those in suffering or need, but to help them. In the cemetery of the field of Gettysburg there were some peach trees, in which were some sparrows. On the third day of the battle a charge was made, which was preceded by an hour of such bombardment as this country never knew before. The deadly missiles fairly hailed, three or four hundred guns on both sides opening their throats at the same time. The moment there was a lull the birds sprang up into the trees where their nests were and began to sing. They could sing in the midst of such a turmoil as they had never heard in their lives before. Are you not capable of doing as much as the birds? Do you think of this great wilderness of humanity only to pluck luxuries for youself out of it? Is Christ not with you in the thought that when your hour does come you will wish to reign with Him upon a throne? The time is short. Search out your shortcomings. The day is at hand when the places that know you will know you no longer. For no other treasure barter away your soul. For no other prize give up your inheritance. For no other love forfeit the love of Him who died for you.

Mr. Beecher concluded his sermon with a short prayer. He then gave out the 882d hymn. It begins:

"In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
When the woes of life o'ertake me,
Hopes deceive, and friends annoy,
Never shall that cross forsake me—
So it glows with peace and joy."

After benediction the congregation slowly dispersed.

BRUTAL EXHIBITION ON LONG ISLAND.

A dog fight for $500 a side took place at Laurel Hill, Long Island, on Saturday night. About 200 persons witnessed the fight, which was between two bull-dogs, and was bloody and disgusting in the extreme. The fight lasted for two hours, at the end of which time one of the animals was so torn and mangled that he lay helpless on the ground. A few spectators who appeared new to the sport sickened before the brutal spectacle was half over and left in disgust. It was reported several times that Mr. Bergh's men were coming, and the gas was turned down and scouts were sent out, but it proving to be a false alarm the fight went on. A large sum of money changed hands, but the names of the owners and handlers were kept secret. Mr. Bergh's agents attempted to put a stop to the brutal exhibition, and applied to Commissioner Davens, of the Long Island City Police, for assistance, which he refused, saying his force was so small they could not be spared.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The anniversary service of the Ladies' Association in Aid of the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, was held last evening in Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth street. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rev. J. W. Gallagher, and other clergymen. The object of the House of the Good Shepherd is to afford a home in the country for orphans and destitute children, where they can be brought up under the influence of a sound religious training and instructed in the knowledge of some useful trade. The establishment was founded in 1866, and has since that time been the means of saving large numbers of destitute children from the poverty and degradation which awaited them. The property on which the House of the Good Shepherd is built consists of ninety acres of land, about fifteen of which have been cleared, and is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, about forty miles from New-York. The boys are trained up to agricultural pursuits, and the girls are instructed in the management of household affairs. During 1872 and 1873 a debt of $10,600 was incurred in the purchase of property, the erection of buildings, and the maintenance of the institution. Through the liberality of Mr. Dabney who contributed $2,000, and other friends of the institution, $5,000 of the debt has been paid off, leaving $5,600 still due. The cost per year for the support of each child is estimated at $130, and the number of children in the house at present is about fifty.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PREPARING FOR THE SPRING AND AUTUMN EXHIBITIONS—CONTRIBUTIONS.

The fiftieth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open on Thursday, April 8, and close on Saturday, May 29. This is a somewhat briefer period than usual for the galleries to remain open. Works for exhibition will be received from Thursday, 18th inst., until Wednesday, 24th inst., after which date none will be admitted. Tuesday, April 6, will be "varnishing day." The works of living artists only will be accepted, consisting of original paintings, sketches, sculptures, architectural designs, of models and engravings, which have never before been exhibited in the City of New-York, or in Brooklyn. Works which have been seen at any club, or other reception, will be considered to have been exhibited, and will therefore be ineligible.

It is somewhat early yet to hazard any predictions in regard to the extent or value of the exhibition, but there is good reason to believe that more interest is now felt, both by artists and the public, in these annual exhibitions than has ever been shown heretofore, and we may therefore hope that the coming exhibition will not, at least, fall behind that of last year. The complaint heretofore urged by artists against the Academy exhibitions is no longer valid. It was said, and with much truth, that by sending a picture to the Academy all chance of its sale was lost to the artist. It remained on the walls for nearly a quarter of a year, and when it was finally returned to the studio, no one would buy it, it being impossible to overcome the prejudice formed against works exhibited for any length of time in public without finding a purchaser. Last year's collection was a notable advance on all former ones, not only in the number but in the value of the works placed on view, and this was undoubtedly owing to the vigorous exertions made by Mr. Ward and the other officers of the Academy to render the collection a worthy representation of American art. That the result of their efforts this year will be equally fruitful there can be no reason to doubt. We know at least that several artists, who had in a measure withdrawn from all connection with the Academy, and had determined never more to become exhibitors, have wisely reconsidered their determination. They find that they cannot afford to ignore the Academy. Indeed, all bids fair for the gathering of a more than usually good and interesting collection.

The proposed exhibition of the works of the earlier American artists and contributors to the Academy exhibitions will take place some time during the Fall. The programme has not yet been drawn up, and will not probably be made public until after the close of the Spring exhibition.

The contributions of pictures, &c., to pay off the mortgage debt of the Academy of about $35,000 already number eighty. These, it is thought, will realize sufficient to free the Academy from debt and to place its financial affairs on a thoroughly sound basis. No determination has yet been arrived at as to what disposition shall be made of the works sent in. They will, of course, be placed on public view, and it was at one time thought it might be advisable to hang them in the Spring exhibition, but this was found to be impracticable. It will probably be eventually decided to form them into a collection by themselves, and to sell them as fast as offers for them may be received.

AMERICAN ART AT THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The Directors of the Chicago Art Exposition for 1875, desiring to have a full representation of the works of American artists for the annual exhibition which will take place in September, have authorized Mr. John F. Stafford, of that city, to make the necessary arrangements in New-York. This gentleman, who arrived here a few days ago, called together a number of the leading artists for consultation and advice in the matter. They cheerfully seconded his views, and, in order that the display of American art should not only be creditable to themselves, but to the Chicago Exposition, entered into the following agreement:

The undersigned would call attention to the fact that at the exhibition to be held in Chicago in September, 1875, the Directors of the Chicago Exposition Building propose to collect a good representation of American art, to do full justice to American Artists, both in the fair exhibition of their works and in affording the best opportunity for their sale. The gentlemen in Chicago who have this matter in hand are well known to us for their sincere interest in the advancement of American art, and for their honorable desire to foster the interests of our artists. We cordially agree to co-operate with them, by each contributing one or more paintings to the forthcoming exhibition, and we heartily commend Mr. John F. Stafford, the representative of the Art Committee of the Exposition, to the confidence and co-operation of all artists.

W. Whittredge, President N. A. D.; Eastman Johnson, Vice President N. A. D.; D. Huntington, William Hart, R. W. Hubbard, Jervis McEntee, J. H. Beard, Thomas Le Clear, A. Bierstadt, William H. Beard, S. Gifford, Frederic E. Church.

THE ST. PATRICK'S PARADE.

The controversy between the leaders of the Irish societies in this City and the Police Commissioners in relation to the route of procession in honor of the patron Saint of Ireland, which attends each annual recurrence of St. Patrick's Day, is now in progress. The convention of the Irish societies intending to parade on the 17th inst. has held several meetings, at which the route for the procession was agreed upon. This route is similar to that adopted last year, and includes a march through the Bowery and Chatham street, and a review by Mayor Wickham in front of the City Hall. A committee headed by E. L. Carey waited upon the Police Commissioners on Friday, and made formal application for a permit to parade. The permit was not granted, but is held in abeyance, as some of the Commissioners object to a portion of the selected route, for the reason that the parade through the narrow streets below Canal street would necessarily impede, if not altogether stop, all down-town traffic for several hours. The objecting Commissioners do not desire that the procession shall go below Canal street, but the committee would not consent to such an alteration of their programme. On Saturday the committee again called on the Police Commissioners and accompanied them before Mayor Wickham, where the whole subject was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The matter is still, therefore, in abeyance, but it is expected that a satisfactory settlement of the controversy will be made to-day, when the Police Commissioners will again give a hearing to the committee in charge of the contemplated parade.

The day will be celebrated by the societies in the usual manner. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will give a dinner at the Hoffman House, and the Knights of St. Patrick a grand banquet at the Sturtevant House.

NEWARK MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Newark Common Council held Friday night William B. Guild, Jr., was appointed City Counsel to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nehemiah Perry, Jr. Alderman Ure introduced an ordinance requiring the Pennsylvania, the New-Jersey Central, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Companies to fence in their tracks and provide gates at street crossings by June 1, proximo. The ordinance affixes a penalty of $100 for a violation of its provisions. The ordinance was doubtless suggested by the resolutions adopted by the jurors before whom the inquest over the body of J. J. Camp, who was killed on Monday at the Market street depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was held. These resolutions were referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Councilmen Hudson, Baldwin, and Vandeveer.

THE JERSEY CITY HOMICIDE.

The jurors in the case of James Hunt and Gilligan, charged with manslaughter in the killing of William Livingston in Jersey City in December last, were out all of Saturday night. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Hoffman had them brought into court. They stated that they had agreed upon a verdict of acquittal as to Gilligan, but had been unable to agree upon a verdict as to Hunt. Judge Hoffman asked whether, if they were sent back, they would not be able to come to an agreement. The foreman replied that they stood then as they had stood when they retired, and were then discharged. Gilligan was released, and Hunt was held in $12,000 bail. The jurors stood seven in favor of the conviction of Hunt of manslaughter; five were in favor of acquittal, but to secure an agreement were willing to convict of assault and battery.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

An unusually late opening of navigation on the Hudson River is expected this season, in consequence of the severity of the past Winter and the great thickness of the ice on the river above Dobb's Ferry. Last season the river as far as Newburg was opened in the early part of March, but unless the Spring freshets take place within a short period the first trip to that city by steam-boat this season will not be attempted before the middle of April. Traffic on the Hudson River remains practically suspended.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrick Tracy, aged fifty-eight, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, No. 432 Pearl street.

J. M. Nixon, the equestrian director, will be the recipient of a benefit at Barnum's Hippodrome on Monday evening, March 22.

Jane Eagan, aged nineteen, who lived at West Farms, fell dead yesterday in Broadway. Death is supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart.

John Collins, aged thirty-seven, of No. 50 Freeman street, Greenpoint, fell on the sidewalk at Twenty-seventh street and Second avenue, yesterday, and cut his head severely.

In the article on pneumonia in THE TIMES of yesterday the word "lithæmia," which occurs in the report of Dr. Peters' remarks, was by a typographical error made to appear as "tithæmia."

Esther Doughty, a colored woman, thirty-eight years of age, was seriously burned yesterday, by her clothes taking fire, at her residence, No. 172 Thompson street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Sheehy, aged fourteen, of No. 153 East Eighty-seventh street, was struck on the head with a stone by Arthur McCue, at Eighty-seventh street and Second avenue, yesterday afternoon, and received a severe wound of the scalp.

An unknown man while intoxicated fell down stairs at No. 116 Mulberry street yesterday afternoon, and sustained serious injuries. When taken up he was insensible, and in that condition was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick Reilly, aged eighteen, and for some time past employed by John McDermott, of No. 303 Seventh avenue, the keeper of a grocery store, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing $30.

Officer Boyle, of the Fifth Precinct, charged George H. Blake, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, with having beaten Cornelius Ryan, of No. 60 Laight street, cutting his face and bruising his body seriously. Blake was held to await the result of Ryan's injuries.

At midnight on Saturday Edward Boynton, aged fifty, of No. 409 West Thirty-third street, was found insensible in the hallway of No. 403 West Fortieth street. He is supposed to have fallen down stairs while intoxicated. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

James Carney, aged fifty, of No. 521 West Thirty-seventh street, in the employ of the Metropolitan Gas Company, was seriously burned about the head by an explosion of gas while repairing a gas main at Lexington avenue and Fifty-third street, yesterday. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The three last nights of the trotting at Barnum's, under the management of J. D. Walton and Dan Mace, are announced for to-night, Wednesday, the 17th, and Friday, the 19th inst. The twenty-mile challenge walk for a purse of $1,000, between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and Wilson Reid, of New-York, will take place at the Hippodrome next Saturday night.

On Monday, the 29th inst., Mlle. Lola, the lady gymnast and pedestrian, will begin to walk a series of races at the Hippodrome. The lady has already accomplished difficult pedestrian feats in the British Provices. On the same date W. E. Harding will also endeavor to walk fifty miles in ten and one-half hours.

A regular meeting of the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of New-York will be held at the Sunday-school room of Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, on Thursday, March 18, at 7:45 P. M. Rev. William D. Walker, of Calvary Chapel, will lecture upon the subject "How to Teach Infant Classes."

The regular meeting of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History will be held this evening, at No. 64 Madison avenue, when Dr. J. S. Newberry will read a paper upon the "Relations of Ceratodus Fosteri;" H. C. Freeman will read a paper on "The Great Silurian Axis of Northern Illinois," and Mr. B. B. Chamberlin will exhibit a series of Stilbetes from the Island of New-York.

The "Lady Washington Tea-party," for the benefit of "The Sheltering Arms," will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 30 and 31, at the Armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Prominent among the lady patrons are Mrs. John A. Dix, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Judge Brady, Mrs. Marion Sims, Mrs. Elijah Ward, Mrs. Clews, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Mrs. B. Winthrop, Mrs. Dr. Morgan, Mrs. Dr. Peters, Mrs. Gen. M'Keever, and others.

Vandeleur J. French, a man of education and formerly in good circumstances, was found lying in an alley-way in the Sixth Ward suffering from an over dose of alcohol. He was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and asked what he had to say in response to a charge of drunkenness, when he replied, "O most righteous Judge, I have been a resident of the Sixth Ward more than forty years. Let me go this time and your magnanimity will encircle you round with a halo of glory that will permeate to the uttermost boundaries of my beloved ward." "Ten days," was the sententious response, and Vandeleur went to his cell exclaiming against "the inhumanity of man to man."

BROOKLYN.

The number of prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary on Saturday, was 627.

Officer Hay arrested Patrick Cush, of No. 97 North Seventh street, on Saturday night for striking John Flynn on the head with a blunt instrument and inflicting severe injuries.

William Feeney, who was sentenced last June to a term of two years and six months for grand larceny, was liberated on Saturday by order of Gov. Tilden, in consequence of ill health.

Mrs. Francis Schermeyer, residing at the corner of Broadway and Fulton avenue, died on Saturday night, after a few hours' illness, it is supposed from the effects of poison taken while laboring under temporary insanity.

Mrs. Augusta Koch died at her residence, No. 251 Columbia street, on Saturday, after a protracted illness, brought on, it is believed, by ill treatment at the hands of her husband, who is in the penitentiary serving out his term for bigamy.

On Wednesday last a seizure was made upon the property of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, at his house on William and Clark streets, for the sum of $10,624, to satisfy a judgment obtained against him in the New-York Supreme Court by Henry V. Poor, of New-York.

On Saturday, Mr. Henry Feltman sent his servant man, George, to deposit $200 in the Manufacturers' National Bank, and as he has not since been heard from, it is believed that he absconded. Mr. Feltman also missed $180, which he believes his man has stolen.

Coroner Simms, who has charge of the inquest in the case of Antoinette Fenner, of No. 68 President street, who died last Sunday week from the effects of malpractice by Catherine Maxwell, of New-York, yesterday admitted to bail Mr. Betts, "Dr." Estes, and Mrs. Gale, who were arrested on a charge of complicity, in the sum of $2,000 each.

NEW-JERSEY.

The average attendance in the public schools of Paterson during the past year was 4,281.

The estimate of the cost of maintaining the public schools of Paterson during the current year fix the amount at $73,073.

A new time-table will go into effect on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad to-day. Rates of commutation upon the road have been reduced.

Several of the divines attending the New-Brunswick Methodist Episcopal Conference officiated in the churches of New-Brunswick yesterday.

Counsel of Michael Sullivan, the condemned Metuchen murderer, have abandoned their efforts to procure a new trial, and a petition is in circulation asking the Court of Pardons to commute his sentence to a life imprisonment.

John N. Garretson, formerly a Freeholder of Hudson County, and Joseph Black, a contractor, will be placed on trial in the Quarter Sessions in Jersey City, before Judge Hoffman to-day, on a charge of having conspired to defraud the county.

The eighteenth session of the Newark M. E. Conference will meet in Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, on the 31st instant. The leading feature of the session will be the centenary sermon of Father Boehm, the oldest Methodist preacher in this country.

Rev. Mr. Harris, a colored Baptist clergyman, of the Bethany Baptist Church of Newark, who was convicted of immoral conduct in August last, is now soliciting subscriptions in New-Haven to aid him in organizing a new church. It is understood that his congregation are now engaged in investigating his previous record.

The New-Brunswick (N. J.) Methodist Episcopal Conference resumed its session on Saturday John Y. Dobbins, James C. Meyers, S. C. Hasbrouck, Stephen Morris, J. D. Fay, John H. Bennett, and John Wilson were elected Deacons, and John Wilson, S. H. Willey, John R. Vankirk, and Rev. Edward Wilson were elected Elders. A communication from the Baptist Association of Plainfield, favoring the passage of a local option law, was referred to the Committee on Temperance. Rev. G. R. Snyder, Chairman of the Board of Stewards, submitted a report showing receipts from the various districts amounting to $5,348, being $485 less than last year. A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to devise a better method than that now in vogue of providing for the decayed ministers and the orphans and children of deceased ministers, and to secure them more certain and fitting assistance.

Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, who has just returned to this country from a successful lecturing tour in England, has accepted an appointment to make paleontological restorations for the museum of natural history at Princeton College. Prof. Hawkins, as is well known, was largely engaged in the preparation of some special departments of the great International Exhibition under the direction of the late Prince Albert. This fact, probably, has led to the suggestion in England that his appointment as Commissioner from Great Britain to our Centennial would be highly acceptable to the American people.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERS.

HAURY MAKES AN AFFIDAVIT AGAINST SWEENEY—AN IMPROBABLE STORY—WHAT ASSISTANT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY RUSSELL THINKS OF IT.

The conviction of Daniel Haury, one of the Adams Express robbers, was chiefly through the testimony of his "pal," John I. Sweeney, who turned State's evidence. Hawry has executed an affidavit, in which he charges Sweeney with poisoning Sarah King, a Newark girl, with whom he was living before his arrest. The facts of the charge are as follows: A few months ago Sarah King and Julia Martel ran away from their homes in Newark and came to New-York. They were met in Broadway, near Cortlandt street, by Haury and Sweeney, who struck up an acquaintance with them. They finally took rooms at No. 22 Bleecker street, Sarah King living with Sweeney and Julia Martel living with Haury. After living together for some three or four weeks Haury states that Miss King complained of being very unwell one night. On entering her room at 10 o'clock at night he found her in company with Sweeney, and looking very ill. She complained of a burning sensation in the throat, and said she was going crazy from neuralgia. There was a small vial on the table, which Sweeney said contained a cure for neuralgia. The following day Haury questioned him closely about the contents of the bottle, and he replied: "That is morphine; that will fix everything. No tales out of school there. I gave her the whole dose." Two days afterward the woman was dead, and on Haury upbraiding him about what he had done, he answered. "Cheese it, Dan; don't give it away; be careful, now." A Dr. Sumner was called in by Sweeney the day before Sarah died, and gave Sweeney a certificate stating that she was suffering from meningitis, on which she was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, where she died the following day. Haury says if the authorities do not believe him they ought to exhume the body of Sarah King from Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, where it was buried by her friends, and then they will find proofs of poisoning by morphine.

A TIMES reporter visited Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell last evening to get his opinion of this strange affidavit. Mr. Russell does not believe the story. He says the whole thing is done by Haury to "get square" with Sweeney for testifying against him. It is also concocted to impeach the veracity of Sweeney, who is to be the chief witness against the notorious receiver of stolen goods, Moses Ehric, who will be tried on Wednesday next. Ehric is possessed of considerable wealth, and is making the most strenuous efforts to avoid the long imprisonment which is certain if he be convicted.

Mr. Russell has made a thorough investigation into the charges sworn to by Haury, and is satisfied they are entirely without foundation. There is no doubt that the girls, King and Martel, were picked up by Haury and Sweeny, and that they lived together. Also that Sarah King was suffering from neuralgia and took a little laudanum to allay the pain, but that she knew very well what it was and took it understandingly. The girls were of the usual class to be met with on the streets, and were leading dissipated lives in Newark before coming to this city. Mr. Russell believes that the girl died from the effects of long-continued dissipation and heavy drinking, and that Sweeney had no inducement whatever to administer poison to her. His action also in calling in a doctor when she complained of sickness, shows that he did not fear investigation. Had she been poisoned, it would have been soon discovered at Bellevue Hospital. Sweeney is at present in the House of Detention, and will be used as a witness against Ehric. He will probably be discharged in consideration of the testimony which he gave against Haury, and what he will give against Ehric. He also gave information which led to the recovery of about $30,000 worth of the stolen property.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

THE BLOOMINGDALE LUNATIC ASYLUM—PROPOSED NEW CITY HOSPITALS—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

The annual report of the New-York and Bloomingdale Hospital has just been completed by the members of the board and forwarded to Gov. Tilden. The report on Bloomingdale Asylum shows that during the year 110 patients have been received, which, with 189 remaining at the close of 1873, made a total of 299. Of the number under treatment 134 were males and 165 females. Of the cases discharged there were recovered, 25; improved, 56; not improved, 23; died, 1; remaining at the end of the year, 124.

During the year the hospital has been much improved, and the sanitary condition has not been overlooked. The disbursements for the asylum amounted to $79,846 17. The receipts on account of the asylum amounted to $116,930 16, and the payments $123,085 34, the payments over receipts being $6,155 18.

The Committee on New Hospitals also presented their report. They have arrived at the conclusion that additional large general hospitals are not requisite for the City, as the accommodations, with the exception of Bellevue Hospital, are already in excess of the demand. The committee, however, consider that hospital accommodation is necessary south of Twenty-third street, so that accidental cases may be treated promptly. They propose to build in addition to the Central Hospital a number of small ones on the pavilion principle in such parts of the lower portion of the City as they may consider necessary. There will be twelve beds in each hospital, and will be conducted by one resident physician and one surgeon. The Central Hospital will be built on property purchased in West Fifteenth street, running through into Sixteenth street, and will adjoin the Thorne mansion, now used by the society as a library and pathological cabinet. Plans of the building are now being prepared, and work will soon be commenced. The cost of the land purchased amounts to $315,000, and the estimated cost of the proposed hospital is fixed at $435,000, making a total of $750,000. The total receipts of the institution for the past year were $344,571 84, and the expenses, $124,560, leaving a balance in hand of $220,000. At the close of 1873 the society had deposits amounting to $7,431 48, and at the close of the past year, $142,988 51. Since the society was instituted there have been 6,674 patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylum, 6,499 have been discharged and died, 2,869 have recovered, 1,184 not improved, and 864 died in the asylum.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS, Oil Cloth, Lace Curtains, &c. Largest assortment and lowest prices in the City. Full lines Tapestry Brussels from $1 15; Body Brussels, $1 75; Velvets, $2; Three-ply, $1 25; Ingrain, 40 cents and upward. Lace Curtains from $2 to $50 per pair, about half the usual price. SHEPPARD KNAPP'S, Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's HATS is now ready. Elegant in conception, artistic in execution, and suitably light in weight, it is most admirably adapted for the Spring season. Retail at No. 212 Broadway and up-town in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale department, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOWARD & Co., No. 222 Fifth avenue, exhibit exact fac similes of the largest Diamonds in the world. Call and see them.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:12 | Sun sets......6:07 | Moon sets..2:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:46 | Gov. Island.. .35 | Hell Gate..3:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 14.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, from Bremen, arr. 13th, reports: March 9, lat. 44, lon. 49, passed 4 icebergs and a number of very large ice fields; 12th, lat. 41 42, lon. 64 30, passed an American ship, bound W., showing signal letters J M S L. The H. brings 24 cabin and 288 steerage passengers, and has $360,500 in specie on freight.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans March 6 and South-west Pass 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Sirian Star, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Belfast 74 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Tropic Bird, Korff, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. Ping & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig William Dobson, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Catello Ciro, (Ital.,) Savarino, Port Vendres 71 ds., with wine to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 20.

Schr. C. R. Washington, Holbrook, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light east; thick fog.

Sld. steam-ships Anglia and Italia, for Glasgow; bark William Van Name, for Anjier, for orders.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 14.—The Inman steamer City of Brooklyn, Capt. Murray, from New-York March 2, arr. here at 4:30 this morning and sld. for Liverpool.

Representative

NEW-YORK HOUSES

IN THE

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

CARRIAGES,
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.,
EXHIBITION WEEK,
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

SEWING-MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G CO.,
NO. 44 14TH ST.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS,
HERTER BROTHERS,
NO. 877 BROADWAY.

CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
NO. 649 TO NO. 655 BROADWAY.

PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

GROCERS,
PARK & TILFORD,
BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIPS,
WHITE STAR LINE, (REPUBLIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, MARCH 20,)
NO. 19 BROADWAY.

SCALES, (UNITED STATES STANDARD,)
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 311 BROADWAY.

FINE WATCHES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
(Successors to GOUPIL,)
NO. 170 5TH AV.

PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

HORSE-TIMERS,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
NO. 652 BROADWAY.

CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 913 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
NO. 597 BROADWAY.

SAFETY STEAM ELEVATING AND HOISTING MACHINERY,
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.

MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
NO. 747 BROADWAY.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MUSIC,
G. SCHIRMER,
NO. 701 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
NO. 680 BROADWAY.

CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS,
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

FURNITURE, (ANTIQUE,)
SYPHER & CO.,
NO. 593 BROADWAY.

HATTERS,
DUNLAP & CO.,
NO. 174 5TH AV., AND NO. 589 BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
NO. 738 BROADWAY.

OPTICIAN,
PIKE,
NO. 518 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS,
BRENTANO,
NO. 33 UNION SQUARE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

AMERICAN SILKS,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
NO. 477 BROOME ST.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
NO. 1 BOND ST.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS,
NO. 581 BROADWAY.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,)
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

STEEL PENS,
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
NO. 91 JOHN ST.

DIAMONDS,
RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO.,
CORNER MAIDEN LANE AND NASSAU ST., NO. 29 MAIDEN LANE AND NO. 58 NASSAU ST.

FLAX THREADS,
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
NO. 134 CHURCH ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
NO. 745 BROADWAY.

When Steinway & Sons set out to produce their fine pianos they selected the highest skill attainable in their line; that fact, and an honorable business ambition, have placed them in the position they occupy to-day. It is the same when a merchant, producing a first-class article, and wishing to place its merits before the public, seeks through the medium of the newspaper press to invite attention to it. He must, to do it successfully, employ skill and experience, for newspaper advertising is an art requiring and exacting the highest skill, tact, and ability in order to produce the best results.

At the request of many of the parties named in this column, I have made arrangements to print it in the following cities once per week for ten weeks, in the best papers in every instance, thus offering to *manufacturers, merchants*, and *business men* the choicest and most valuable advertising of a thoroughly exclusive character that has ever been offered.

ALBANY,	ST. LOUIS,
UTICA,	PHILADELPHIA,
ROCHESTER,	PITTSBURG,
BUFFALO,	BALTIMORE,
BOSTON,	INDIANAPOLIS,
PROVIDENCE,	CLEVELAND,
SPRINGFIELD,	DETROIT,
HARTFORD,	TOLEDO,
NEW-HAVEN,	ST. PAUL,
PORTLAND,	NEW-ORLEANS,
CHICAGO,	CHARLESTON.
CINCINNATI,	

THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT EIGHT NAMES REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE COLUMN, AND IT IS THE DESIRE OF THE UNDERSIGNED TO PRESERVE ITS THOROUGHLY "REPRESENTATIVE" CHARACTER. APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE MUST BE HANDED IN BEFORE THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

All communications to be addressed

JOHN MANNING,

NO. 1 BOND ST., NEW-YORK.

SILVER BRIDAL GIFTS.

The Gorham Company

Designers and Workers in Silver.

Brewster & Co.,

OF BROOME ST.

CARRIAGES

AND

ROAD WAGONS.

We are now exhibiting at our warerooms,

5th av. and 14th st.,

the largest and most valuable stock of fashionable CARRIAGES and ROAD WAGONS ever displayed by a single firm, the production of our own factory during the past Winter months. Our revised price-list may be had on application.

Brewster & Co.,

OF BROOME ST.,

BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Invite attention to our full and magnificent assortment of

Cheney Brothers'

AMERICAN SILKS,

BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS.

These beautiful goods are manufactured with special reference to durability, and are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

WARD'S SHIRTS

REMOVED TO

NO. 60 WHITE ST.,

DURING ALTERATIONS.

WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT

381 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF WHITE ST.

THE ONLY

BABY CARRIAGE,

THE NOVELTY.

Send stamp for Circular to

L. P. TIBBALS,

NEW TOY STORE,

No. 820 Broadway, one block above Stewart's.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one

85 Nassau St., N. Y.

LEAKY ROOFS

Made water-tight or no charge. OLD roofs repaired, TIN roofs painted. Send postal card or call. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, NO. 6 CEDAR ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 13 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE, DE LANCEY A. KANE, WALTER L. KANE, } Executors.
d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
ja18-1aw6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA A. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors.
mh8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.
JOHN HOLME MAGHEE, GILLISON MAGHEE, Executors.
o19-1aw6mM